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Pullback Likely to Harm U.S. Aims Moderate Arab States Now More Open to Syrian Influence

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The departure of the S. Marines from Lebanon is certain to be seen throughout the Middle East as a symbol of U.S. impotence and the abandonment of its commitment to an ally, a perception likely to hamper U.S. admissions for years to come.

The withdrawal of the Marines, or several pledges by President Ronald Reagan to keep them here, have a profound effect on the judgment of the value of U.S. commitments as well as of American capabilities in the region.

Syria now seems to have proved itself to be the Arab David who the American Goliath in Lebanon. It is already moving to capitalize on spreading Arab doubts about the United States. The withdrawal of the Marines, said the re-controlled Syrian newspaper *al-Naba* on Saturday, proves "the great power is not invincible." "The United States, it said, is not a master of the game" in the

Middle East, as most Arabs have presumed.

The most immediate repercussions of what the Lebanese magazine *Monday Morning* this week called "the Reagan debacle" are likely to be felt in Jordan, where King Hussein has embarked on

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talks with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, regarding their possible joint participation in a new U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace initiative.

Syria not only opposes Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO, but is also against King Hussein leading a new Arab move toward peace with Israel under U.S. auspices that would exclude Damascus, as did the Camp David talks between Egypt and Israel.

"Syria, as always, wants to be the bridge in the Middle East peace process," a Lebanese analyst of Syrian politics here remarked.

He, like many outsiders in Beirut, believes Syria will now turn its

effort towards wrecking the talks in Amman if any positive results seem to be emerging from them.

The Jordanian monarch, in the wake of the U.S. retreat here, will now have to move with extreme caution in his negotiations with Mr. Arafat and can no longer trust any U.S. guarantee to protect him against Syrian threats to his regime.

The Syrians have shown they are willing to use force as a means of pressure on the king. In September 1970, the Syrians invaded Jordan during the fighting between the Jordanian Army and Palestinian guerrillas. They threatened to do so again in December 1980 to disrupt an Arab summit being held in Amman.

The repercussions of the U.S. withdrawal here, as symbolized by the Marines' departure, are likely to go far beyond Jordan.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt already has put the Reagan administration on notice of the vast political effect on all the United States' allies in the Middle East. In an interview with *The Washington Post* about two weeks ago, he described the Marines' departure as "a disaster" and said, "You're going to lose the confidence of all your friends in the area."

President Reagan seemed well aware of this implication of his decision to redeploy the Marines. He said in a newspaper interview this month that "if we get out, it also means the end of any ability on our part to bring about an overall peace in the Middle East and I would have to say it means a pretty disastrous result for us worldwide."

Egypt, under Mr. Mubarak, has already begun showing signs of embitterment about its close cooperation, both political and military, with the United States. The debacle of U.S. policy in Lebanon can only encourage a reassessment of this policy and strengthen opposition voices demanding that Egypt take a more neutral stand.

One possible outcome of such a reassessment could be the restoration of full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, whose ambassador was expelled from Cairo in September 1981 at the same time Egypt withdrew its envoy from Moscow.

Another is likely to be increased Egyptian resistance to U.S. pressure.

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Two marines exercised on the carrier Guam Monday following the withdrawal from Beirut.

Report Criticizes U.S. Administration For Bid to Limit Technology Exports

By David Burnham
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A report to the National Academy of Sciences has concluded that the Reagan administration's effort to restrict the flow of technology to foreign countries is far more restrictive than the limits recommended by an advisory panel 18 months ago.

The report also said the new rules were adopted on the basis of incomplete and possibly erroneous information.

The report was prepared by the staff of the National Research Council, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences. The academy is a private, nonprofit organization under congressional charter.

The staff was asked to follow up

a study completed in 1982 by a 19-member panel of leading scientists, defense contractors, and former Pentagon officials, headed by Dr. Dale R. Corson, president emeritus of Cornell University.

That study said there appeared

The U.S. Senate this week will take up the question of export curbs. Page 3.

to be a "substantial and serious problem" of technology leaking to Eastern-bloc nations as a result of the legal sale of sensitive equipment, as well as illegal sales and espionage. But it said no evidence had been uncovered showing that open scientific discussion had damaged U.S. security.

The Corson panel recommended a strategy of building "all fences around narrow areas," proposing specific restrictions in certain government contracts with individual researchers and corporations while warning that clamping down on the free flow of scientific information "could be extremely damaging to overall scientific and economic advance as well as to military progress."

The new report said that, since then, the administration had adopted or proposed tighter export regulations and had increased its enforcement efforts. The report said the government also had increased its attention to scientific exchange, including the sending of

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Iraq Says Its Jets Struck Tankers At Kharg Island

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Jet fighters of Iraq's air force on Monday attacked an undisclosed number of oil tankers anchored at Kharg Island, Iran's strategic Gulf oil terminal, an official Iraqi announcement said.

The air raid "signals the beginning of the blockade which we have decided to impose on this area," a military spokesman said in a communiqué read on the state television.

"We warn once again all oil tankers and ships not to approach Kharg Island and other Iranian ports."

There was no immediate word of damage or injuries in the raid, although the spokesman referred to "destructive strikes."

Iraq has frequently threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz at the southern end of the Gulf, through which about one-sixth of the non-communist world's supply of crude oil flows, if its shipping through the strait was disrupted. Western experts have expressed fear that such an action could bring about superpower intervention in the Gulf region.

Iraq did not immediately respond to the Iraqi claim of a blockade.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman said of the Iraqi report, "We don't have any reason to doubt that the reports of attacks on Iranian tankers are true," although she said the attacks had not been officially confirmed.

About 90 percent of Iran's oil exports, which total about 1.7 million barrels per day and are the main source of funds for Iran's war effort against Iraq, are shipped from the Kharg Island terminal.

The Iraqi spokesman, reading the communiqué, said the raid was in "fulfillment of a threat made by Iraq earlier this month and to punish the Iranian regime for attacking our people and our territories."

The spokeswoman vowed that "we will continue our attacks until the enemy halts its aggression and agrees to abide by the UN Security

Council resolutions" calling for an end to the war, which started in September 1980.

The spokesman said, "We warn that we will strike at the appropriate time all Iranian targets on land and water as a punishment for the regime which insists on its aggression against our country."

Iraqi forces in past months have attacked a number of vessels en route to Iranian ports at the northern end of the Gulf.

President Ronald Reagan warned last week that he would use U.S. warships stationed in the Arabian Sea to prevent Iran from closing the strait. Britain has indicated it might join the United States in such a blockade.

The speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said on Tehran radio last weekend that he believes the United States "is bluffing" in its warnings.

Earlier, reports from the war zone in southern Iraq said that Iranian and Iraqi forces battled on the ground and in the air Monday near a crucial highway linking Baghdad and Basra, Iraq's two largest cities. Iraq said it shot down four helicopters, and Iran said it downed two jets in the fighting.

Iran's official news agency, monitored in Nicosia, Cyprus, said its troops had crushed four Iraqi counterattacks overnight near Basra, along the highway north of Basra.

John Hughes, the State Department spokesman in Washington, told reporters there has been large-scale fighting in recent weeks between Iranian and Iraqi forces, but "We have no evidence of significant changes in the battlefield."

He added, "It is clear that Iranian claims of successful incursions have been exaggerated and that Iraq has repulsed several probes with heavy Iranian losses."

Independent reporters are rarely allowed near battle zones, and the rival claims could not be confirmed.

(AP, Reuters)

Soviet Sees Arms Talks In 'Existing Parity'

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko lashed out today at what he termed the Reagan administration's "reckless and irresponsible" but he Moscow is nonetheless ready to tackle the problem of nuclear arms in Europe on the basis of existing parity.

Speaking at a voters' meeting in St. Petersburg in the election next to the Supreme Soviet, the 71st parliament, Mr. Gromyko repeated Kremlin charges that

United States was responsible for the collapse in November of the Geneva talks on restricting medium-range weapons in Europe.

According to a summary of remarks distributed Monday by Tass, the Soviet foreign minister said that the Reagan administration's previous demand that United States and its NATO allies show readiness to dismantle missiles deployed in West Germany and England starting late last

It was not immediately clear whether the omission indicated a change in Soviet position regarding the Geneva talks.

The standard Kremlin language about readiness to return to "the situation which existed before" NATO's new deployments virtually vanished from official pronouncements after the death Feb. 9 of the president and Communist Party leader, Yuri V. Andropov.

But then it reappeared last week both in the official press and in a speech by Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov.

Instead of that formula, Mr. Gromyko said Monday that "neither side should upset by its policy or its actions the existing parity in the field of nuclear armaments. We are prepared to tackle the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe on this basis — we repeat, on this basis."

In the past, Moscow has claimed that parity existed before Washington began to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Mr. Gromyko's remarks were his first major foreign policy address since a vituperative blast at the United States at the opening of the conference on European security in Stockholm last month.

In the Stockholm speech, he called the United States "the main threat to peace" in the world.

"The Soviet Union always stands for even and normal relations with the United States," Mr. Gromyko told the audience in Moscow. "They should be based on observance of the principles of equality and equal security, mutual respect for legitimate interests and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

On the Middle East, Mr. Gromyko reiterated Moscow's proposal to open a special international conference to seek a comprehensive settlement in the area. And he accused the United States of blocking any agreement.

"No objective observer will believe that a way out of the deadlock can be blasted with the artillery of U.S. battleships," Mr. Gromyko said.

Chernenko Said to Add Title of Defense Chief

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Western diplomatic sources said Monday that the new Soviet Communist Party leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, also has taken the post of chief of the Defense Council, a job considered important to wielding power in the Soviet Union.

In keeping with past practice, there was no official announcement that Mr. Chernenko has assumed leadership of the council, a little-known body that shapes the nation's military policy.

Both of Mr. Chernenko's most recent predecessors, Yuri V. Andropov and Leonid I. Brezhnev, held the Defense Council post as one of a trio of titles as supreme leader of the 18-million-member party, the government and the military.

Like Mr. Chernenko, both men were general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov also served as head of state, but Mr.

Chernenko did not automatically assume that post when he succeeded Mr. Andropov on Feb. 13.

Ultimate political control rests with the party, which is run by the general secretary and the Politburo, and the presidency holds little real power.

Mr. Brezhnev assumed the post of president in 1977, 13 years after becoming party secretary. Mr. Andropov followed that precedent and took over the presidency in June 1983, seven months after he became the party's general secretary.

Should Mr. Chernenko fail to take the post, it would be seen as an indication that his grip over the ruling apparatus is not complete and could lend credence to reports that he is ruling with the acquiescence of a younger group of Politburo members led by Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

As the man who is rumored to hold the No. 2 spot in the Politburo, Mr. Gorbachev also might be considered a contender for the presidency. Naming of the president is not expected to come until the next meeting of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, which is to convene in May or June.

Mr. Chernenko first was referred to as head of the defense council by the army chief of staff, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, at a Kremlin Armed Forces Day reception last week, according to West European military attaches who attended the reception.

They said the reference came in a speech in which Marshal Ogarkov praised Mr. Chernenko and said the new general secretary was working to improve the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

The official press has not referred to the second title, which Mr. Chernenko presumably would have assumed when he became general secretary.

But the post, and the council itself, are little publicized. Mr. Andropov was not revealed as council chairman until there was a reference to it in a long newspaper report in May 1983, six months after he succeeded Mr. Brezhnev as party chief.

Under the 1977 Soviet Constitution, the composition of the Defense Council must be ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Chernenko is the first general secretary who lacks a military rank. Mr. Andropov was a general of the army. Mr. Brezhnev was a marshal, Khrushchev was a lieutenant general and Stalin was generalissimo.



AFRICAN DROUGHT — A mother tries to force porridge into the mouth of her baby at a relief center in Zimbabwe. Thousands of people in Mozambique, the African country worst hit by famine, have left their homes, and an estimated 100,000 have died.

U.S. General Calls Mexican Society 'Most Corrupt' in Central America

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The commanding general of the U.S. Southern Command characterized Mexico as "the most corrupt government and society in Central America" in testimony last week before Congress.

The comments by the general, Paul F. Gorman, were made in response to a question from a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee at a hearing on Thursday. The comments have been disavowed by the State Department.

General Gorman warned committee members that Mexico could be the "No. 1 security problem" for the United States in the next 10 years. He called Mexico a "one-party state that has pursued a policy of accommodation with its own left and international leftist interests."

The hearing was scheduled as a discussion of the Reagan adminis-

tration's legislative proposals for Central America.

General Gorman commands all U.S. forces in Central and South America from his headquarters in Panama.

Mexico is one of the four nations of the Contadora group that has been seeking peaceful solutions to Central America's political, social and military conflicts. These efforts have been endorsed several times by President Ronald Reagan.

A staff member of the Armed Services Committee who attended the hearing said that General Gorman's remarks on Mexico were "like a bolt out of the blue."

"He offered that up of his own volition and without qualification that this is my personal view," the aide said.

The aide said the general's assessment of Mexico as a potential threat to the security of the United States was in line with views that have been expressed by some intelligence officials.

In briefings in the last year, some intelligence officials have noted Mexico's proximity to the United States and the possibility that its ruling party could turn to the left, making it a stronghold for anti-U.S. sentiment in the region, the staff member said.

Official U.S. Reactions

The Defense and State departments disavowed General Gorman's comments Monday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

A State Department spokeswoman said that the general's comments before the Senate Armed Services Committee represented his "personal views." Mexico, she said, is "fully capable of handling its domestic affairs under the administration of President [Miguel] de la Madrid."

A Defense Department spokesman said, "General Gorman's statements do not reflect the views of this department."

Jackson Tells Jews That He Used Insult

By James R. Dickenson
and Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson appeared at a synagogue here two days before the state's Democratic presidential primary to admit that he had used the terms "Hyime" and "Hyimietown" in referring to Jews and New York City in a private conversation. But the Democratic candidate denied that he was in any way anti-Semitic or anti-Israel.

"I was shocked and astonished that this ethnic characterization made in a private conversation apparently was overheard by a reporter," Mr. Jackson said Sunday night. "I am dismayed that a subject so small has become so large that it threatens relationships long in the making, and those relationships must be protected."

"In part I am to blame," he said, "and for that I am deeply distressed."

"Hyime" is a short version of the surname Hyman and its use is considered offensive by many Jews.

On Sunday night, Mr. Jackson repeated his often-stated contention that blacks and Jews have both known suffering and discrimination and that they have common goals as a result. The candidate, who is black, reminded his audience at Temple Adas Yeshurun that blacks and Jews had worked against discrimination in the South in the 1960s.

Mr. Jackson appeared to be well-received by the capacity crowd and was interrupted several times by applause.

He repeated his assertions of early last week that there had been death threats made against him and that his campaign headquarters had been attacked.

He also accused Nathan Perlmutter, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, of circulating a 19-page document containing newspaper accounts and quotes from Mr. Jackson's speeches that purportedly indicated that he was anti-Semitic.

"I categorically deny that this in any way reflects my basic attitude towards Jews or Israel," he said. "There is nothing in my personal attitude or my public career, behavior or record that lends itself to that interpretation. The record is the exact opposite."

Mr. Jackson told the audience that he was "offering my candidacy to you to ensure a continuing dialogue and relationship between

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INSIDE

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U.S. personnel have increased in El Salvador in the last year. Page 3.

Democrats wound up their New Hampshire campaign for air party's presidential nomination. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
The New York Stock Exchange continued to gain, with Dow Jones industrials rising 86 points. Page 7.

Anheuser-Busch has repeatedly run into problems in trying to sell its brand of beer overseas. Page 7.

MORROW
Forests are in decline throughout the Eastern United States, and growing evidence suggests that industrial air pollution is a prime cause. Insights

U.S. Unlikely to Seek Treaty Banning Anti-Satellite Weapons, Officials Say

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is unlikely to seek a treaty banning anti-satellite weapons with the Soviet Union, as required by Congress, because an interagency study concluded that it would be impossible to verify such an accord, according to administration officials.

Officials want to negotiate in good faith, but he posed the question, "do we do that when it can't be verified?"

Reagan has not decided yet to seek a treaty banning anti-satellite weapons. The Associated Press quoted his spokesman as saying on Monday:

"I do have difficulties with the anti-satellite treaty that's what we're studying right now, but the president is not willing to talk," the spokesman, Larry M. Speakes,

legislative language forcing discussions was proposed by Sen. Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, and attached to the fiscal 1984 Defense authorization bill.

It calls for the president to "endeavor in good faith to negotiate a mutual and verifiable ban on anti-satellite weapons" before the administration can proceed with testing a U.S. anti-satellite weapon against a target in space.

Under current air force planning, the first development test of such a weapon against a target in space is planned for this fall. Funds requested in the proposed fiscal 1985 defense budget would begin procurement of this system.

The air force conducted a test of the weapon's rocket system on Jan. 21, but it was not fired against a target and thus did not fall under the limitation in the Tsongas amendment.

Officials said the administration is studying several courses of action, including an attempt to get the Tsongas amendment repealed or proposing some type of limited ban on anti-satellite weapons.

The Soviet Union has a rather elementary anti-satellite weapon that can attack objects in low orbits, up to about 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) from Earth.

The Soviet weapon can hit about one-third of the U.S. satellites now in space, including those that photographically and electronically monitor Soviet missiles and other

military systems. The Russians cannot, however, hit the most important U.S. early warning and communications satellites that are in far higher orbits, according to experts outside the government.

The U.S. weapon now under development is a homing device that is carried into space by a rocket launched from an F-15 fighter.

In its present form, the U.S. weapon can hit targets 10,000 or more miles out in space and, with a third stage added to the current two-stage rocket, could go out to the 20,000-mile range.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are also developing more sophisticated anti-satellite weapons, including those that fire lasers. One reason for seeking to ban such weapons is to save the money that would be spent if both sides continue developing them.

Pentagon officials who say an anti-satellite ban cannot be verified argue that in the future, when an object is launched into space, it will be almost impossible to tell whether it is a satellite or an anti-satellite weapon.

"We think some of their objects in space are booby-trapped," a Pentagon official said. "How can we tell if an inert body out there can be turned into a weapon?"

USIA Ordered Destruction of Blacklist Data

The Action Followed Queries by Reporter

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — A senior U.S. Information Agency official ordered the disposal of internal documents relating to a "blacklist" of outside speakers days after a reporter first inquired about the list late last month.

The USIA general counsel, Thomas Harvey, said Sunday that he had directed subordinates to throw out all surviving copies of 135 weekly lists of proposed agency speakers that included written comments on the proposed speakers by top USIA officials.

Mr. Harvey said that he had not reviewed the documents before issuing his instructions, was not aware that they contained comments by officials and believed in retrospect that the papers should have been retained.

The destruction of the internal papers is the first indication that some agency officials may have tried to cover up details of the blacklist episode to minimize its political fallout.

Mr. Harvey said he had asked that the weekly reports be thrown out because "we shouldn't be trying to look for scapegoats."

"You ought to correct a management deficiency and move on," he said. "We're not talking about the commission of a crime. We're talking about bad management."

Mr. Harvey said that the lists were duplicative and most were never returned by agency officials, who preferred to block certain speakers through private conversation rather than written comment.

Senate investigators learned of the destruction when they requested the weekly lists as part of an inquiry into USIA's reported practice of blocking persons considered too liberal to speak abroad for the agency, officials of the agency said.

The blacklist of 84 names included the former CBS News anchorman, Walter Cronkite; the consumer advocate, Ralph Nader; the civil rights activist, Coretta Scott King; and Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado. It was compiled by USIA staff members so they could avoid proposing speakers whom top agency officials already had blocked. Speakers in the program increasingly have been prominent Republicans and conservatives.

Leslie Lenkowsky, acting deputy director, has acknowledged that some potential speakers were barred from USIA's American Participation program on ideological grounds and said he had ordered the practice stopped.

Mr. Harvey said the disposal occurred between Jan. 30 and Feb. 3.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Donald H. Rumsfeld, the U.S. special envoy in the Middle East, will withdraw from diplomatic efforts to resolve Lebanon's problems and work on President Ronald Reagan's plan for an overall settlement in the region, American officials said Monday.

The decision was made because of the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut to ships offshore and the absence now of any significant American role in trying to stem the violence and encourage reconciliation between Christian and Moslem factions, the officials said.

Mr. Rumsfeld, who recently returned to Washington for talks with Mr. Reagan, is to return to the

Middle East at an unspecified time, the officials said, but he is not expected to return to Lebanon.

Beirut International Airport, abandoned by the U.S. Marines on Sunday after 17 months, probably will not reopen until political talks over abrogation of the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord are completed, a senior Lebanese Army official told The Washington Post on Monday.

After the last of the marines left, heavily Shiite Moslem units of the army took full control of the airport. The Lebanese officer, who asked not to be identified, said: "We can open the airport anytime. It's just a matter of doing it. But there is a question to be resolved from a political viewpoint first."

About 240 U.S. military personnel are to stay on in Lebanon, 160 to protect the American Embassy and the remainder to continue training the Lebanese Army.

Government troops and Moslem militiamen fought Monday along the Green Line dividing Beirut. Although Mr. Gemayel is ready to scrap last May's treaty with Israel, official sources said Monday, he is waiting for guarantees from Syria that if he does so Damascus will withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

The sources said that the Saudi mediator, Rafiq al-Hariri, was expected in Beirut soon to bring final word on the guarantees, which would perhaps take the form of a Syrian promise endorsed by Saudi Arabia.

Former President Suleimao Franjeh, a leading opposition figure, was quoted in the newspaper Al-Liwa on Monday as saying that Mr. Gemayel had told him the treaty was "a corpse put in the freezer waiting to be buried."

The government itself announced that it was ready to cancel the accord as part of a package of proposals two weeks ago. Syria and the Moslems have been pressing for an unconditional abrogation.

Mr. Gemayel risks losing support among militant Christians if he abandons links with Israel. However, the most influential Christian political group, the Phalangist Party, headed by Mr. Gemayel's father, Pierre, said Sunday it would support whatever the president decided to do.

Palestinian guerrillas said they do not intend to withdraw from the Chuf mountains east of Beirut, despite repeated Israeli air raids to drive them out and despite opposition from the Druze Moslem militias that control the area.

Scattered fighting rocked the hills Monday, with government troops loyal to Mr. Gemayel exchanging artillery and mortar fire with Druze rebels.

U.S. warships have continued to fire on Syrian-held areas in the mountains. A Reuters correspondent who reached the areas Monday found little damage caused by the shells.

(Reuters, UPI, WP)

EC Backs French Plan

The 10 nations of the European Community threw their support Monday behind a French proposal before the United Nations Security Council to send a UN peacekeeping force to Beirut. United Press International reported, quoting community foreign ministers meeting in Paris.

Talks Continue in Amman

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and members of the Jordanian government held further talks Monday on prospects for coordinating Middle East policy, Reuters reported from Amman.



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson speaking at the synagogue.

Jackson, at Synagogue, Admits Offensive Term

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blacks, Jews and Hispanics ... as brothers and sisters."

He said that "even though I affirm that that term was used in a private conversation, the context and spirit of that remark must be appreciated," he said. "In private conversations sometimes I let my guard down and become southern. It cannot remotely be construed as anti-Semitic or anti-Israel."

Mr. Jackson also said that Mr. Perlmutter's document falsely accused him of saying that he was "sick and tired of hearing about the Holocaust" and that he equated Israel with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He invited the audience to join the "Rainbow Coalition" which is the slogan of his campaign, and said "we must forgive and redeem. Human to err, divine to forgive."

The anti-Semitism issue has dogged Mr. Jackson's campaign in a way that some aides say has drained the candidate's energy and distracted him.

Late Sunday afternoon, Mr. Jackson suddenly told reporters that he had changed his schedule and decided to attend a candidates' forum at the synagogue after planning originally to send a surrogate. It was his first appearance before a Jewish audience since the controversy arose.

On Saturday, the Rev. Louis Farrakhan, leader of the American Muslim Mission, introduced Mr. Jackson to a meeting in Chicago of about 10,000 Muslims with a call for dialogue between black and Jewish leaders punctuated by a warning against any harm to Mr. Jackson.

"Sit down and talk to Rev. Jackson," Mr. Farrakhan said. "Sit down, Jewish leaders, and talk with us. We are ready to talk with you. Sit down and talk like intelligent

people who have a future at stake."

Rev. Farrakhan said that the continuing dispute about Mr. Jackson's remarks was fueling a climate of "hatred, bitterness and strife."

"But if you harm this brother," Rev. Farrakhan continued, "I warn you in the name of Allah, this will be the last one you harm. We are not making any idle threats. We have no weapons. We carry not so much as a penknife. But I do tell the world that Almighty God Allah is backing us up in what we say and what we do, and we warn you in His name, leave this servant of Almighty God alone."

Asked for his reaction to these remarks, Mr. Jackson said, "Ask Farrakhan about his own introduction."

Export Rules Are Criticized

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agents to scientists' meetings. As a result, it said, "some members of the scientific community remain uncertain as to their rights and obligations concerning the publication and or public communication through conferences and seminars of sensitive technical data."

The "stringency and substantive reach" of the administration's adopted or proposed restrictions, the staff said, "go considerably beyond what was recommended in the original study."

The authors of the report, Michael B. Wallerstein and Lawrence E. McCray, said that in December and January they received a top-secret briefing on the extent of technology transfer as a result of scientific communications.

"We can report on this basis that the state of empirical knowledge about technology leakage and its effects on national security has not changed significantly since the Corson panel was briefed 18 months ago by the U.S. intelligence community," the report said.

"It appears that no major initiative has been undertaken to characterize better either the overall leakage problem (e.g. the relative importance of various sources, channels and types of information) or the relative importance of scientific communication within the larger picture," it continued.

The report said delays in the completion of a National Security Council study of the problem had resulted in a "continuing lack of effective governmentwide coordination" that created important risks.

For instance, the report said, individual agencies, such as the Defense Department, are pushing ahead with their own efforts in stemming the technology flow without balancing a number of competing goals such as national security, domestic scientific and technological productivity, and freedom of expression.

The report pointed out that the intelligence community had reported no discoveries "during this period of cases in which loss through the U.S. scientific community has led to identifiable damage to national security." But it said the administration had continued to carry out "a number of major new policy thrusts" such as a provision in the 1984 Defense Authorization Act that permits the secretary of defense to protect certain kinds of unclassified technical data.

A second development noted by the report was that the Commerce Department had drafted regulations that would require a validated export license for virtually all "critical technical data."

"Since the definition of 'export' includes such things as the presentation of papers at symposia where foreigners are present, the hiring of a foreign researcher, and so on, the proposed rules seem to have the potential to have a significant effect on the U.S. scientific enterprise," the report said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Mauritania Recognizes Polisario State

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania (Combined Dispatches) — Mauritania on Monday recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, the political entity of the Polisario guerrilla movement in the Western Sahara. Disagreement over the Western Sahara issue caused the collapse of an Organization of African Unity summit in July 1982, and the most recent OAU summit last June took place only after the guerrilla movement agreed to stay away in exchange for a guarantee that the issue would be debated.

On Monday in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the current OAU chairman, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, opened a meeting of African foreign ministers Monday with a plea for contributions from member states to stave off the most serious financial crisis in the organization's 21-year history. (AP, UPI)

U.K. Rejects Threatened Union Action

LONDON (Reuters) — The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told Parliament Monday that, despite the threat of nationwide protests, the government stood by its decision to outlaw unions at the government communications center that monitors Soviet bloc radio traffic.

The ban affects up to 10,000 employees, including radio operators and translators. It has prompted protests among many trade union members who were planning strikes and rallies Tuesday that could disrupt transport, industry and government departments.

Sir Geoffrey repeated government claims that industrial disruption at the center had hampered intelligence-gathering seven times from 1979 to 1981. He said more than two-thirds of the employees had already accepted the government's offer to abandon union membership in exchange for a payment of £1,000 (about \$1,400).

EC Farm Ministers Discuss Subsidies

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Agriculture ministers of the European Community opened the first of a series of weekly meetings Monday to try to avert the feared collapse of the program of agricultural subsidies, diplomats said.

The ministers are faced with reducing a huge agriculture bill or seeing the entire subsidy system collapse under its own weight, they said. Essential agricultural reforms, together with a virtual freeze on 1984 prices, must be in place by the start of the crop year April 1, or the community could run out of money to pay farmers, the executive commission has warned.

Failure to narrow wide differences could undermine next month's crucial community summit conference, which is due to find a formula for overall financial reform. Diplomats said some progress had been made on how to restrict excessive milk production, which is estimated to be 108 million tons this year, compared with consumption of only 88 million tons. A consensus seems to be emerging on a ceiling of 97.2 million tons of milk production, diplomats and officials said.

Salyut Cosmonauts Surveying Earth

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Three Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbiting space station Salyut-7 on Monday began a new work program of photographic Earth surveys and use of a gamma telescope.

Colonel Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solov'yev, the flight engineer, and Dr. Oleg Atkov, a cardiologist, are in good health and feeling well after 20 days in space, Tass said. They used cameras and a spectrometer to survey the Earth's surface in the region of the Carpathians, the Caucasus and Siberia, the agency added.

Tass also said that the work was being carried out for economic reasons, indicating that the cosmonauts were compiling a map of likely underground mineral resources. The gamma telescope was put to use for the first time in an experiment to measure gamma radiation and charged particles in space, the agency said.

Truckers Vow to Keep Pass Blocked

INNSBRUCK, Austria (Combined Dispatches) — Truck drivers protesting Italian customs delays decided Monday night to continue their six-day-old blockade of the Brenner Pass, which contains the main highway linking Italy, Austria and West Germany, "until our demands are met," a drivers' spokesman said.

The spokesman said a meeting of 48 drivers and truck owners from seven West European nations passed a resolution at Kitzbühel, West Germany, calling for Italian guarantees "at once" to provide for fast customs clearance of heavy goods in conformity with European Community regulations.

Italy's transport minister, Claudio Signorile, said in statement released in Rome that the government was already implementing a decision to increase the number of customs officials. "There is no reason why an isolated group of truck drivers should keep the Brenner Pass blocked. These are outrageous actions which today no longer have a reason to exist," Mr. Signorile said. (Reuters, AP)

S. Africa Releases Political Prisoner

DURBAN, South Africa (Reuters) — A leading Indian political activist in South Africa, Billy Nair, was released Monday after 20 years in prison, witnesses said.

Mr. Nair, imprisoned for being a leading member of the armed wing of the outlawed African National Congress, was met by his wife and well-wishers as a contingent of police, some in riot gear, stood by. He spent 18 years of his sentence on Robben Island, in Cape Town's Table Bay, where many of the government's leading nonwhite political opponents have been sent.

For the Record

The prosecution asked for the death sentence Monday against Cameroon's self-exiled former president, Ahmadou Ahidjo, who is accused in absentia of plotting to murder his successor, Paul Biya. The trial is being held in Yaoundé, Cameroon's capital. (Reuters)

The U.S. Supreme Court cleared the way Monday for a mass trial of hundreds of snits filed by people who say they were injured by exposure to Agent Orange, an herbicide used by U.S. forces during the Vietnam War. A trial is scheduled to begin in New York on May 7 against makers of the herbicide. (UPI)

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain arrived Monday in Riyadh for a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia on his first official trip to the Middle East. He will also visit Jordan. (Reuters)

The growing disparity in wealth between the industrialized world and the Third World will be the subject of an April conference in Lisbon sponsored by the Council of Europe. (AP)

Marine Pullback Expected To Harm U.S. Mideast Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

sure for Cairo to send its ambassador back to Israel. He was withdrawn in protest of the Israeli involvement in the massacre of civilians in the Beirut Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila in September 1982 and has never returned.

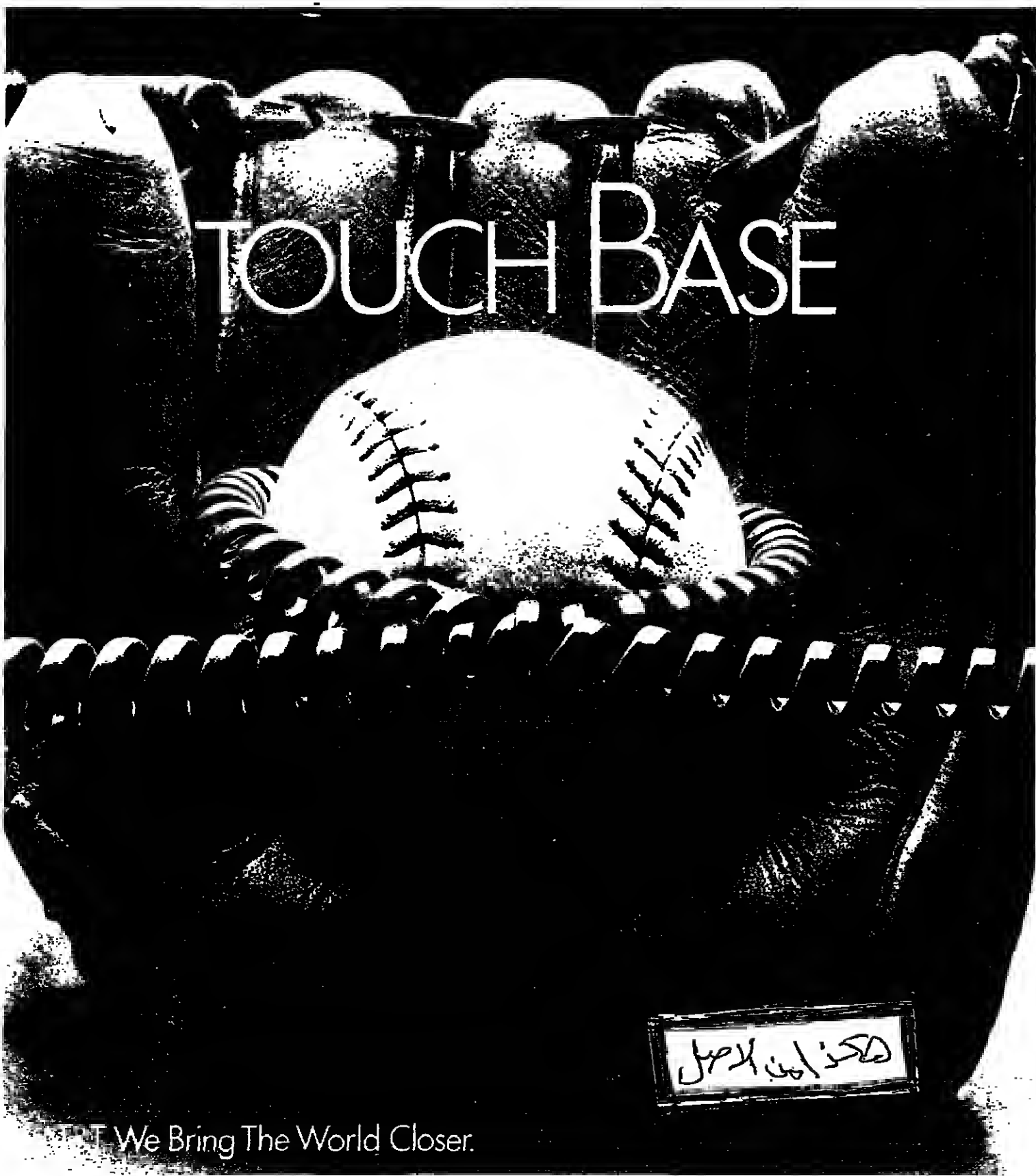
There are already signs, as well, that Saudi Arabia is moving away from Washington and toward Damascus to keep on good terms with the winner in a Syrian-U.S. struggle over Lebanon's future political orientation.

Now deeply involved in mediation efforts, the Saudis have increasingly sided with the Syrians in their insistence that President Amin Gemayel abrogate the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli accord and are now helping to arrange a solution that basically will bring Lebanon under Syrian hegemony.

Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, who recently visited Syria for its "extremely important" role in the Arab world and "insisting on the identity of objectives" between Saudi Arabia and Syria in Lebanon and elsewhere.

Prince Abdullah is known to be closer to the Syrians than other members of the Saudi royal family. His comments nonetheless seem to undermine a new Saudi strategy to keep on good terms with Damascus. This is likely to be coupled with a warning-Saudi willingness to exercise any pressure it can on President Hafez al-Assad, on the behalf here in Lebanon or elsewhere in the Middle East.

None of the Arab undercurrents in Jordan, Egypt or Saudi Arabia is likely to shift radically from Washington or into the massive camp as a result of the withdrawal. But the ability to be continued, to go against the tide, will almost certainly be reduced. This would make it more difficult for the administration to have a Middle East policy unencumbered by a veto power.



So many things can remind you of the folks back home. Sure they're far away. But you can feel close again just by picking up the phone. So go for a homer. Call the U.S. It's a warm, wonderful way to say you really care.



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Y Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

ASHINGTON — The Senate expected to act this week on one of the session's most hotly debated issues — a bill to set the rules under which the president may restrict exports to Communist or other countries, even allies in Western Europe.

The legislation would extend the Export Administration Act, which was passed on Wednesday. It seeks to reconcile the economic interests of the nation increasingly dependent on trade with the aims of foreign policy and national security.

The issues have already produced battles between those who favor tougher rules, chiefly to keep sensitive high technology out of the hands of the Soviet Union, and those who favor a relaxation to keep up the flow of exports and keep industrial profits from taking markets away from the United States.

The bill has also stirred bureaucratic battles between such units as the Commerce Department and the State Department, and the U.S. Customs Service over which it most efficiently polices ex-

promoters led by Senator H. John Heinz 3d, Republican of Pennsylvania.

The Senate is expected to pass some version of the Garn-Heinz bill on Wednesday, but its final form is not yet clear.

The Reagan administration has taken a hands-off position because of heated conflicts between administration officials, but it will probably play an important role when a House-Senate conference committee meets to settle on a single bill for the president's signature.

The House passed its version of the legislation last October. The chief sponsor was Representative Don L. Bonker, Democrat of Washington. Even if the Senate acts by Wednesday, it is unlikely that the two chambers will be able to settle differences before the bill expires. So the expectation is that the existing law will be extended 15 or 30 days.

Here are some of the main provisions of the Garn-Heinz bill and the House version:

Contract sanction — The Senate bill authorizes the president to order the breaking of contracts with an offending country only in the extreme case of a national emergency. This provision is strongly backed by business lobbyists. But Senator William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado, says he will offer an amendment on

the floor that would weaken the provision. The House version permits a number of exceptions.

East-West trade — The Garn-Heinz bill gives the Pentagon a virtual veto over licenses for strategic goods, even when exports are destined for Western countries. The idea is to weaken the division between the United States and the Soviet bloc. The House bill would reduce some of the licensing requirements but would provide funds to lift the expertise of Commerce Department inspectors.

Extraterritoriality — The House bill would curb the controversial extraterritorial reach of the law by requiring a joint resolution of Congress before the president could apply sanctions against foreign companies. Action against European companies that violated President Ronald Reagan's ban on supplies for the trans-Siberian pipeline brought this issue to the fore in the summer and fall of 1982.

The Garn-Heinz bill goes in the other direction, authorizing the president to impose import as well as export sanctions. A foreign company that violated American sanctions that were barred from selling in the United States.

Enforcement — The Senate measure makes the U.S. Customs Service the principal enforcement agent, taking the job away from Commerce. The House bill keeps the function in Commerce.

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

IN SALVADOR — In the last the number of United States men working in El Salvador isen substantially, official figh-
show.
e number of American mil-
personnel, excluding U.S. Ma-
guards at the American En-
/ and 23 medics, has increased
61 to 97 and the number of
an technicians has doubled.
me officials in San Salvador
that the increases, which are in
with congressional guidelines,
nstrate how the Reagan ad-
dication has been able to en-
the American presence with-
creasing U.S. aid and without
eking a major outcry in Con-

that they wanted to raise the
last year, they were also clearly
wary of being rebuffed by Con-
gress. Instead, the administration
merely redefined who would be
counted among the 55 advisers.

The effect has been to raise the
number of advisers to 66 from 55
by not designating as advisers those

officers who are assigned to
the Military Group and who
work out of the embassy, al-
though many of them do work
with the Salvadoran military.

In addition, there are now five
so-called military communicators
in El Salvador who operate radio
equipment from the embassy.

Nicaragua Challenging UN Human Rights Unit

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Sandinist govern-
ment of Nicaragua has threat-
ened to oppose the extension of a
United Nations group on "disap-
peared" people if the group con-
tinues to demand an explanation of
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during the regime of Anastasio So-
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The Nicaraguan demand follows
the publication in Geneva of the
group's latest report to the UN Hu-
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Nicaragua is said to be insisting
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be private. It also has proposed
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tion from the independent Nicara-

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allegations is understood to have
been the independent Commission
on Human Rights, which told the
UN group that many of disap-
peared Nicaraguans were Miskito
Indians who were arrested in 1982
and had since been detained in-
communicado.

Arelis PARRALES, a Nicaraguan
delegate, described the Managua
panel as "politically motivated,"
and said that the UN group should
refuse to accept its submissions.

The Nicaraguan protest is seen
in Geneva as ironic because human
rights activists have regularly de-
nounced UN support for the coun-
ter-revolutionaries, and dismissed
U.S. contentions that the human
rights situation in Nicaragua is
worse than it was under Somoza.

In addition, the Sandinists have

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Sandinist government of Nicaragua has threatened to oppose the extension of a United Nations group on "disappeared" people if the group continues to demand an explanation of the fate of people who vanished during the regime of Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown in the Sandinist revolution of 1979.

The Nicaraguan demand follows the publication in Geneva of the group's latest report to the UN Human Rights Commission.

Nicaragua is said to be insisting on a weaker mandate for the group, and even suggesting that its report be private. It also has proposed that the group not accept information from the independent Nicaraguan Commission on Human Rights.

But relatives of people who have vanished are calling for a tougher, more critical approach.

The UN group has received thousands of reports from human rights groups and has forwarded 6,605 cases to 24 governments for explanation. Fewer than 350 cases have been clarified by government replies.

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Arelis Parrales, a Nicaraguan delegate, described the Managua panel as "politically motivated," and said that the UN group should refuse to accept its submissions.

The Nicaraguan protest is seen in Geneva as ironic because human rights activists have regularly demanded U.S. support for the counterrevolutionaries, and dismissed U.S. contentions that the human rights situation in Nicaragua is worse than it was under Somoza.

In addition, the Sandinistas have communicated with the UN group more than with most other governments contacted.

■ **Pledge on Human Rights**

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo of Argentina pledged Monday in Geneva that his country would defend human rights around the world and said that Argentina's own "lung injury" of violence, repression and torture was at an end. Reuters reported.

Trage auf dem Buchhorn des billets d'entree

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The New Hampshire Democratic primary campaign wound down Monday with a winter storm threatening and nervousness settling in.

Mr. Muskie in 1972 — both were politically crippled.

Mr. Mondale has sought to avoid that fate by refusing to make any predictions of his share of the vote.

But there was little doubt Monday that his organization was feeling the strain. Commenting on several polls showing Mr. Mondale stuck in the mid-30s, Ms. Rodgers said, "Of course, we wish he were moving up, but at least we're holding steady."

"Holding steady" was also the

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The executive committee of the National Governors Association has endorsed a bipartisan plan to reduce the federal deficit that would raise taxes on military spending, two steps that the Reagan administration opposes.

The new proposal would reduce the deficit to \$120 billion by 1989 by cutting \$60 billion from President Ronald Reagan's military program and \$183 billion from non-military programs. It would also raise \$217 billion in taxes by restoring some of the Reagan tax cut.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has failed to uphold civil rights laws and even acted to weaken them in some cases, the American Civil Liberties Union says.

In a report entitled "In Contempt of Congress and the Courts," the group said Sunday that the Justice Department has undermined the laws in a manner that "could plunge the country back into historic patterns of race and sex discrimination."

Thomas P. DeCaix, director of the Justice Department information office, immediately rejected the conclusions, saying "We've brought more criminal civil rights cases than any administration as we've moved into new areas to protect the rights of institutionalized persons and pregnant working women."

The report said the Justice Department had deliberately neglected to file suit to upgrade conditions at mental hospitals as directed in the 1980 Civil Rights Institutionalized Persons Act. The report also said the department had refused to sue in the case of three Idaho state institutions where children had been abused.

... years and a new Salvadoran National Training Center, led in part by Americans, has ended.

Ambassador Thomas R. Pickens said he did not foresee a considerable increase in military personnel. However, Colonel Adolfo Blandon, chief of staff for the Salvadoran Air forces, said he could use 20 American advisers and 20 helicopters.

But, there has been some discussion about hiring American pilots to operate or maintain new helicopters that El Salvador receives, according to a multifunctional.

Until six months ago, the administration was prevented from sending advisers to El Salvador by giving its self-imposed limit of 500 military officials made it clear

thousands of reports from human rights groups and has forwarded 6,605 cases to 24 governments for explanation. Fewer than 350 cases have been clarified by government replies.

... that institution would defend human rights around the world and said that Argentina's own "brutal night" of violence, repression and torture was at an end. Reuters reported.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military must increase its reliance on reserves or face a personnel shortage by the end of the decade, according to Congressional testimony.

Mr. Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation, released a study showing that by 1989 the Defense Department will have to recruit more than one of every three 18- and 19-year-old males not in college to meet current goals.

Greater use of the reserves, he said Sunday, could alleviate that challenge while reducing the Pentagon budget.

"We could just accept a much lower level of defense manpower," Mr. Aspin said, "but our commitments are not decreasing. Additionally, we could rely heavily on the [National] Guard and reserve, the traditional American reliance on the citizen soldier."

Mr. Aspin also issued a six-point proposal that he said would improve the skills of reserve and National Guard units. The proposals include finding a more uniform and objective way to measure the fighting ability of various units, giving more modern equipment to reserve units that show improvement in military skills and increasing the number of full-time person-

In the U.S. and Latin America, it's National Car Rental.

In Russia, Class Struggle Is Customer's Struggle

But a Cautious Andropov Reform May Yet Put Industry Into Service

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — It was once a fine American car, but after nearly five years of sporadic maintenance and ritual winters it finally gave up one day on Kalinin Prospekt, a broad avenue that sweeps down to the Kremlin.

The car could not be left there, on a stretch used by motor-rides of the Soviet elite. But it was too heavy to push, and the decaying reputation of Soviet tow crews offered little hope. Wearily, the Soviet interpreter checked the number, telephoned and entered the request.

What followed stood assumptions about Soviet service industries on their head. Within two hours, a tow-truck driver made a rendezvous. Half an hour later, he had winched the car onto a Russian-made rig, towed it around the corner in the U.S. Embassy and deposited it neatly in the air.

The charge, 33 rubles, or more an \$40 at the official rate of exchange, was steep. But by local standards, the execution was little of an overcharge.

All too often, Russian drivers use cars break down must either find a friend to tow them home or abandon their cars. And if a car is for more than a few hours, chances are that vandals will steal windshield wipers, rearview mirrors, hubcaps and even the wheels.

In restaurants, auto-repair shops, hotels and even at the shops, skate sharpeners, the prospect of

serving a foreigner can put snap into service that for ordinary Russian customers is usually dilatory or outright rude.

It is one of the few aspects of the system that stirs ordinary Russians to vocal dissent, and lately the Kremlin has been gearing up to do something about it.

A few days before Yuri V. Andropov died, the Politburo issued a decree authorizing a plan designed to spur "the interest" of service establishments "in fully meeting the population's requirements."

The plan is to take effect July 1 and will seek to improve performance by giving enterprises new latitude in matters like staffing, pay and profit retention.

Like many of the economic initiatives undertaken in Mr. Andropov's 15-month tenure as the Soviet leader, the approach is cautious. At first, the program will be put into effect on an experimental basis in eight districts of the Russian Federation, largest of the country's 15 republics.

The program was among those cited by Konstantin U. Chernenko, the new leader, when he pledged to support the economic measures introduced by Mr. Andropov.

The take-home pay for customer-service jobs is no worse than in most blue-collar jobs, from \$190 to \$315 a month. But the shortages of working materials and the ill temper of customers standing in their fourth or fifth line of the day contribute to the demoralizing atmosphere.

The Friday evening scene in the "KGB Gastronomy," a food store so called because of its location behind the Lubyanka, headquarters



In a cartoon from a Soviet magazine, a nurse indifferently examines a patient. Many Russians in service jobs lapse into an indifference bordering on contempt.

In this Soviet cartoon, a customer at a tailor's shop says: "My coat is torn. Do you have any suggestions?" The reply: "Get married."

of the Soviet secret police, is characteristic. Shoppers needing refreshment take their coffee and tea from dispensing machines. They drink from glasses recycled from previous customers with a dunk in cold water, and they stand in muddy slush tramped in from the street.

Every counter in the store has a line, and the clerks' rejoinders have a common thread: "You don't like it, don't buy it!"

Garages are a major source of complaint. Just filling a car with gasoline can be a jarring experience. No window washing here, no special offers to attract casual customers off the street.

Instead, there is a slot in a window through which gasoline coupons must be pushed, and an attendant, usually a gruff late-middle-aged woman, who will as soon shuffle papers or chat with

colleagues as stamp the coupons and push the button that activates the pump.

Automobile workshops are worse. Until a new regulation went into effect last year requiring owners to make an inventory of all removable parts, pilferage was so bad that a customer needing, say, a new generator, commonly discovered after retrieving his car that his radio had been stolen or a falling battery had been substituted for a good one.

Restaurants are another frustration. It is not unknown for a doorman, peeking through a crack in the door, to say that there is no space when a vista of empty tables and idle waiters gapes at him. It is a matter of pride for a maître d'hôtel to present diners with a menu listing dozens of choices, only to have

the waiter grunt, "U nas sevodynya nyetu," meaning "Not available today," to the first several selections.

Part of the problem lies in the system of production quotas. When the annual economic plan is being drawn up, a contest develops between managers, who generally like to set the quotas low, and planning officials in Moscow, who like to set increases. A successful manager is often one who secures an unrealistically low target.

On the bright side, there are the shabashniki. These are the moonlighters, men and women who go into business for themselves, selling their labor or service that the state cannot provide. In some industries, notably rural construction, shabashniki are a major force, helping the system to keep going despite itself.

One aim of Mr. Honcker's conciliatory posture has been to secure bank loans and other economic support from West Germany.

It is this specter that frightens West German officials, who are pleased that Erich Honcker, the East German Communist leader, has lately been able to pursue détente with Bonn even at a time of strained Soviet-American relations.

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By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

He could identify with the character: "He was a rebel, a renegade. I had never acted before but I used to go to four movies a day when I lived in London and I always want-

The tour went unnoticed until



useful thing I've ever done. Reggae is made by black people who want a piece of the pie. I want mine. I want my piece of the pie. Now. We've learned to take a little of it for ourselves. For example, I own my own record company. This is meaningful to South African blacks.

"Reggae music is a cry of the people, born out of struggle and pressure, but at the same time you can laugh and sing and dance with it. Somebody told me in Soweto that my songs are like 'reading the psalms' to him."

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

The success of this firm, which now includes pretty much everything from home furnishings to fashion, is based on a number of factors. One is a library of 40,000 fruitwood blocks, reportedly the world's largest collection in private hands and second biggest after Mulhoush's Museum of Printed Fabrics. They provide the basic inspiration for the exuberant patterns, mostly flowers, paisleys and geometrics. The color range, originally limited, now takes in at least 250 different hues, including 75 shades of blue.



Figure 6

The man in charge of revamping the Souleiado image in Paris is Jean Dive, a well-known decorator. "Parisians are afraid of the rustic

From New York, Dumoulin—who next July is coming up with a book called "Pierre Deux's French Country"—confirmed that Provence is a thriving market, a "sort of love affair, because when Americans think of the French countryside, they think of Provence. The difference with Paris is that Americans prefer very bright, happy colors. In home furnishings, dark colors don't work at all."

The Associated Press

to and three miles from the site of Memphis, the ancient Egyptian capital, according to Mahmoud Abdel Razik, general manager of the Egyptian Antiquities Department.

Also found were "elegant" wall-

He said the team was still excavating the site and had so far found no mummies. Razik said mummies normally were buried in subterranean chambers reached by shafts some 15 to 20 yards from the main portion of the tombs.

Los Angeles Times Service

The school has been in existence 91 years. More than 500 students, male and female, are enrolled. And once the students walk through the

Chinese Central High has one of San Francisco's best known Chinese drum corps. San Francisco's Chinatown has a population of

the world outside China to make sure their children know how to read and write Chinese," said Wah Chiu, 50, the school's chairman.

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TYT	7699	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/8	+ 1/8
GO	620	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	0
GO	3728	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/4	+ 1/4
GO	2862	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	0
GO	2328	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/4
GO	2643	14 1/2	13 3/4	14 1/8	+ 1/8
GO	1777	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	- 1/4
GO	1407	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/8
GO	1274	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/8	0
GO	1044	13 1/2	12 3/4	13 1/8	+ 1/8

High	Low	Close	Chg.
210 1/2	207 3/4	210 5/8	+ 2 1/8

[illegible]

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FUTURES & OPTIONS

earing Price Fall, Farmers U.S. Seek Record Output

By H.J. MAIDENBERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Unless a climatic disaster like last year's drought in the grain belt occurs this season, the growers of the three major U.S. crops, corn, wheat and soybeans, will try to set production records. If they succeed, it would cheer inflation-watchers and bring gloom to the administration just before the November elections.

Washington has extended the deadline for the payment-in-kind program.

Does E.S. Finley, president and chief executive officer of International Commodities Export Corp. He is a leading fertilizer exporter, but studies domestic sales for clues to overseas market trends. Our latest figures show that farmers will be trying to maximize output this season in order to offset the expected decline in fertilizer prices. Mr. Finley said, "While current grain and bean prices are somewhat higher than a year ago, farmers are apparently not counting on this situation to obtain at harvest time."

Based on the fertilizer sales figures and, of course, weather timing, we expect this year's corn crop to come in at eight bushels, compared with 4.2 billion in 1983 and the record 8.3 billion the year before, when the weather was good," Finley said.

He also forecast a total wheat crop of 2.25 billion bushels, an increase from 2.1 billion last year. Last year's total wheat output was 2.4 billion bushels, with the crop reduced by drought. In 1982 a record 2.8 billion bushels of wheat were produced. Mr. Finley, who has an enviable record as a crop forecaster, projected a soybean crop of two billion bushels for this year, compared with 1.5 billion in 1983 and a record 2.2 billion the year before.

He expects China to continue to be the biggest importer of fertilizer as Beijing strives to increase its rising level of production. "India is also using more imported fertilizers the same purpose, but Latin America continues to be a promising market because of foreign-exchange shortages," Finley said.

Mr. Levin, agricultural research chief at Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis in Chicago, said: "Farmers will certainly be at their planting intentions. The soybean and cotton crops have already confounded everyone by giving figures that, somehow, 5 million acres have vanished in the night."

The government also appears concerned that farmers will try to set output records at a time when export demand is at its lowest. Thus, Washington extended the deadline for farmers to sign up for this year's 10 percent planting set-aside program to April 16, from Feb. 24.

For example, corn growers who sign up will be assured an export support price of \$3.03 a bushel if they leave 10 percent of land idle. Last Friday the average cash corn price was \$3.30 a bushel, and that price could plunge if a huge crop is harvested. Any corn growers who do sign up will try to "grow" the loss in the futures market, Mr. Levin said. He explained: "The average corn grower works 500 acres (200 hectares). If he agrees to leave 10 percent, he will lose 5,000 bushels because the average is 100 bushels per acre. Many farmers have indicated that they intend to buy at least one 5,000-bushel corn futures contract to make up for the lost yield."

So, Mr. Levin added, the farmers would be hedging. If the price rises, they would gain income on their contracts that would offset their reduced yield. If the futures price drops, however, their loss could be softened by the Federal support price they receive.

For Anheuser, Beer Isn't Traveling Well

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Anheuser-Busch Inc. is the world's largest brewer. It commands 33 percent of the U.S. market and calls its Budweiser brand "the king of beers."

None of this appears to impress the average German beer drinker. "There is no demand for any obscure beer brand in Germany," explains Paul Wendler of the Bonn-based German Brewers Association, recalling Anheuser's 1981 market test in Berlin. Besides, he says, as politically as possible, "the image of American beer is not all that good."

Oblivious to such scorn, U.S. brewers traditionally have all but ignored the overseas market. They generally were satisfied with their home market, which accounts for about a fifth of world demand, and were kept busy gobbling up weaker rivals.

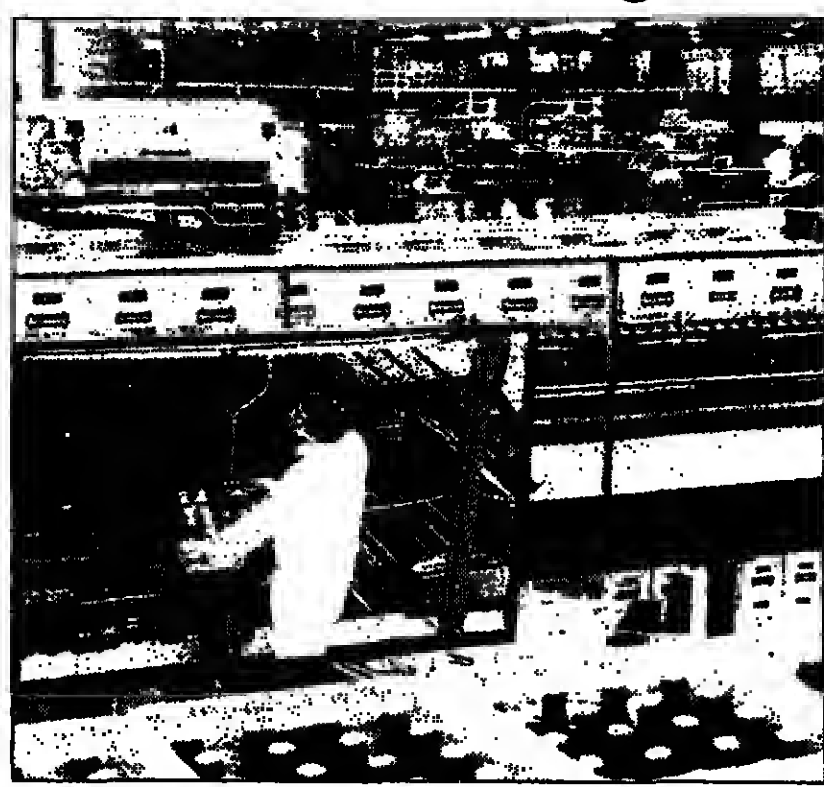
Now, however, only a handful of major brewers remain, and the U.S. beer market has gone stagnant. Lawrence Adelman, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York, estimates that U.S. sales volume grew just 0.8 percent last year. Imports were the only healthy segment, expanding 9 percent.

So Anheuser and, to a lesser extent, Philip Morris Inc.'s Miller Brewing Co. are looking abroad.

For St. Louis-based Anheuser, which began to explore the foreign market seriously four years ago, the sales contribution so far is meager. "You can't even find it within the context of the total corporation," says Arthur Kirsch of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Anheuser notes that the dollar's strength has made its beer pricier in overseas markets. But industry analysts and executives say the slow progress also reflects Anheuser's late start, its choice of low-risk markets, the lowly reputation of American beer, a legal tussle with Czechoslovakia and, at least in Berlin, the company's marketing style.

Nonetheless, the "king" has had some success. In Canada, where Budweiser is brewed under license by Labatt Brewing Co., an-



A bottling line at Heineken's brewery in Zoeterwoude, the Netherlands. Heineken is among Anheuser-Busch's main rivals for foreign markets.

brewer claims its beer has become "one of the top 10 brands" in just three years.

When Miller was introduced in Canada last year, however, it quickly overtook Budweiser and now accounts for about 7 percent of the market, compared with Budweiser's 4.5 percent.

In Japan, Anheuser says it remains the No. 1 imported beer. Its Japanese partner, Suntory Ltd., is scheduled to begin brewing Anheuser beer in Japan this year. There, too, however, heavy competition is on the way: Kirin Brewery Co., Japan's largest

brewer, is preparing to begin production of Heineken beer under license from the Dutch company.

Other major markets have proved tougher for Anheuser.

Among the toughest is West Germany, a market fragmented among nearly 1,300 brewers, mostly small and local. In Berlin, Anheuser held what it called "a six-month test probe," teaming up with Berliner Kindl Brauerei, a unit of Germany's Oetker Gruppe. The U.S. brewer concedes that the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

NYSE Surges in Late Rally; Dow Up 14.86

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared in a late rally based on hopes for a reduced federal deficit.

After the market closed, the House denied reports that President Ronald Reagan changed his opposition to a year-end spending freeze.

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selling into the rally and that is exactly what happened in the first hour of the session," Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. said. "But then buyers began to emerge and the market began to improve. It looks like the rally could extend for a while."

Gulf Oil, an 8% winner last week, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 5 to 67 1/2. Gulf is seeking alternatives to a \$65-a-share bid by Mesa Petroleum and associates for 13.5 million of its shares.

Mesa Petroleum, which gained 2 1/2 last week, added 1/4 to 18 1/4. Atlantic Richfield, which is considered a possible Gulf suitor, rose 1 1/4 to 47.

Tymshare was second on the list, up 8 to 23 1/4. McDonnell Douglas signed a definitive agreement to buy Tymshare for \$25 a share.

McDonnell Douglas lost 1/4 to 55 1/2.

AT&T was the third most active issue, off 1/4 to 17 1/4. IBM, which gained 2 Friday, tacked on 1/4 to 113.

Rio Grande Industries climbed 4 1/4 to 53 1/4. Rio Grande said it was holding talks with unidentified parties about a merger.

Among the oils, Exxon gained 1 1/4 to 39 1/4, California Standard 1 1/4 to 38, Ohio Standard 1/4 to 47 1/4, Indiana Standard 1 1/4 to 55 1/4, Texaco 1 1/4 to 43 1/4 and Mobil 1 1/4 to 31 1/4.

Dollar Falls, Gold Rises On Iran-Iraq War News

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled to its lowest level since late October against the West German mark on Monday and gold rose above \$400 an ounce after Iran said it had bombed an important Iraqi oil facility.

On the Commodity Exchange in New York, gold for delivery next month was settled at \$401.80 an ounce, up \$5.30 from the previous session.

"There was not a lot of new buying," said Martin McNell, vice president at Dominick & Dominick, a trading firm. "At this point, gold and silver are moving with tensions in the Middle East and it's impossible to say how that will go."

The dollar finished higher in Europe and sprang back briefly on the Iran-Iraq news. But bearish sentiment again took over.

One dealer said the dollar hit a symbolic level for technicians at 2.6260 Deutsche marks that

sparked a massive selling wave on Chicago's International Monetary Market. The dollar fell to about 2.60 in trading, the lowest level since early October 1983. In New York, the dollar slumped to 2.609 from 2.6248 Friday.

Michael Snow, vice president at Union Bank of Switzerland's New York office, said "news that in January would have been construed as positive now doesn't matter."

Mr. Snow said bank dealers, especially in Europe, have been bearish on the dollar since last year. "You can only assume the bulls came from non-dealing participants," such as multinational corporations, which now also have turned negative.

In London, the British pound rose slightly, finishing trading at \$1.4735 up from Friday's \$1.4715.

In New York, the French franc strengthened to 8.04 to the dollar from Friday's 8.09. The yen remained unchanged at 233.25.

McDonnell Says It Has Accord With Tymshare

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Monday that it had reached agreement to buy Tymshare Inc. in a transaction valued at as much as \$307.5 million.

A previous agreement for McDonnell to buy the data-processing concern was broken off in December.

A McDonnell Douglas spokesman said the company would offer \$25 next Monday for each of Tymshare's 12.3 million shares outstanding.

In addition, the agreement, which is subject to federal approval, includes an option to buy 2.25 million unissued shares of Tymshare common stock at \$25 apiece.

Tymshare had 1983 sales of \$288 million. McDonnell Douglas had 1983 sales of \$8.11 billion.

Most U.S. Firms' Net Rose in Period

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most major U.S. corporations reported higher earnings for the fourth quarter of 1983 compared with a year earlier.

Donald H. Straszheim, vice president of Wharton Econometrics, an economics consulting concern.

Aluminum, aerospace, automotive, food, paper, publishing, health care, and other industries reported higher earnings, he said. "The reason is that the economy did ever generally have stronger earnings, nicely during the past year."

The airline, machinery and oil industries had mixed results, while the steel and copper, were still registering losses, although narrower than the year before.

According to a New York Times survey, 180 of 285 major corporations reported higher earnings figures for the fourth quarter of 1983 compared with a year earlier.

The survey confirmed the earlier report of Robert Ormer, chief economist for the Commerce Department, who had predicted a 1983 corporate profit of \$223.9-billion write-off. This com-

pared with a loss in the year-earlier period.

The big loser in the fourth quarter was American Telephone & Telegraph Co. It reported the largest quarterly loss in U.S. history, \$4.87 billion, largely due to a \$5.5-billion write-down of assets that it took as a result of its breakup.

Oil companies registered a mixed performance. Exxon, the largest, earned \$1.63 billion, up 10 percent from a year earlier. Mobil, Shell, Gulf and Getty had earnings increases ranging from 12 percent to 38 percent, while Texaco, Sun Company, Standard Oil of Ohio and Standard Oil of California had declines.

Another star performer was International Business Machines, which reported a \$1.86-billion profit, a 24-percent jump from a year earlier. Other computer makers, including NCR, Wang, Control Data, Burroughs and Digital Equipment, reported higher earnings, while Apple Computer's earnings declined by 75 percent.

U.S. Steel Corp., the largest U.S. steelmaker, reported a \$983-million fourth-quarter loss.

nh quarter of 1983 would be at \$142 billion, or up about \$14 billion from the \$128 billion of the previous year. The department said the economy grew 7.6 percent in the third quarter last year.

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Farm Issue Shows Alignment of Power in Japan

Debate Over U.S. Beef and Citrus Is Actually About Rice and Votes

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Takako Matsuno wrote to the Yomiuri Shimbun, the nation's largest newspaper, with a complaint.

"Whenever I go to a supermarket, the lack of sufficient stocks of imported beef irritates me," the letter said. "Why is it that the price of domestic beef is so high? It is wrong for beef prices to be kept so high."

Mrs. Matsuno's concern was taken up last week by Daniel Amstutz, a U.S. undersecretary of agriculture, in a round of talks in Tokyo with Japanese officials. The talks were another step in the long-running effort to increase the amount of American beef and oranges that can be shipped into Japan's sheltered agricultural market.

Government officials said further negotiations were needed, but the two sides expressed measured optimism that an agreement could be reached before the current U.S.-Japanese four-year pact on these commodities expires in March.

Whether the U.S. side gains anything on the beef and citrus issue pales into insignificance next to the yawning U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which was \$19.6 billion last year. Yet, given Japan's increasing

by tense trade relations with the United States, it does say something about the alignment of political and economic power in Japan. And it provides a classic illustration of the domestic bind the Japanese government faces in trying to make certain trade concessions.

Under the present beef and citrus agreement, U.S. producers can export to Japan 30,800 metric tons of beef a year and 82,000 metric tons of oranges.

In 1982, the most recent year for which statistics are available, U.S. beef exports to Japan amounted to 22.8 million and orange exports to \$50 million. U.S. officials hope that over the next few weeks the Japanese will agree to quotas increases that will mean several tens of millions of dollars a year in additional exports.

From the Japanese perspective, the negotiations over beef and oranges are ultimately about rice and politics.

If the government caves in on beef and citrus, Japanese agricultural interests argue, the foreigners will next want to open the market for rice. And the economic justification for protecting Japanese rice growers is even shakier than it is for shielding the beef market.

The wholesale price of U.S. beef, even including transportation and duties into Japan, is half that of domestically produced beef. Japanese rice, however, is about five times more expensive to produce than American rice. The scale of Japanese farming explains the gap: The average Japanese farm covers 2.9 acres (1.2 hectares), compared

with 431 acres on average for an American farm.

Four-fifths of Japan's 4.5 million farm families grow rice. And the ruling axiom of Japan's political life is that big business supplies the money and the farmers provide the votes. "The politicians listen to us, especially when an election nears," said Iwao Yamaguchi, senior managing director of Zenchu, Japan's central union for agricultural cooperatives.

Unlike the United States, Japan has not gone through a wholesale redrawing of political districts to take account of population shifts that came with postwar urbanization. Thus there are four or five times as many voters for each legislative seat in some urban districts as there are for a seat in some rural districts.

The important rural votes have been well-nurtured with a steady stream of public works spending for such things as bridges, tunnels and new railroad stations. Much of the work is done by farmers moonlighting on construction crews. In Japan, 85 percent of farm household income is derived from non-farm activities.

For instance, consider Niigata, a rural district that is a rich rice-growing region. In 1982, each of its residents paid an average of \$541 in taxes, while per-capita public works spending was \$1,644. The tax payment in Tokyo was \$3,060 a

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Feb. 27, excluding Swiss francs for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate		
DM	100	2.477	DM	100	2.477	DM	100	2.477
FF	100	6.55	FF	100	6.55	FF	100	6.55
£	100	1.646	£	100	1.646	£	100	1.646
¥	100	233.62	¥	100	233.62	¥	100	233.62
S	100	163.65	S	100	163.65	S	100	163.65
HK	100	1.13	HK	100	1.13	HK	100	1.13
IN	100	22.32	IN	100	22.32	IN	100	22.32
JP	100	210.05	JP	100	210.05	JP	100	210.05
SE	100	13.76	SE	100	13.76	SE	100	13.76
SG	100	2.46	SG	100	2.46	SG	100	2.46
TH	100	50.34	TH	100	50.34	TH	100	50.34
US	100	1.00	US	100	1.00	US	100	1.00

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Source: Reuters (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (f) (g) Units of 1000 (h) Units of 100 (i) Units of 1000 (j) Units of 1000 (k) Units of 1000 (l) Units of 1000 (m) Units of 1000 (n) Units of 1000 (o) Units of 1000 (p) Units of 1000 (q) Units of 1000 (r) Units of 1000 (s) Units of 1000 (t) Units of 1000 (u) Units of 1000 (v) Units of 1000 (w) Units of 1000 (x) Units of 1000 (y) Units of 1000 (z) Units of 1000 (aa) Units of 1000 (ab) Units of 1000 (ac) Units of 1000 (ad) Units of 1000 (ae) Units of 1000 (af) Units of 1000 (ag) Units of 1000 (ah) Units of 1000 (ai) Units of 1000 (aj) Units of 1000 (ak) Units of 1000 (al) Units of 1000 (am) Units of 1000 (an) Units of 1000 (ao) Units of 1000 (ap) Units of 1000 (aq) Units of 1000 (ar) Units of 1000 (as) Units of 1000 (at) Units of 1000 (au) Units of 1000 (av) Units of 1000 (aw) Units of 1000 (ax) Units of 1000 (ay) Units of 1000 (az) Units of 1000 (ba) Units of 1000 (bb) Units of 1000 (bc) Units of 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Privacy-Loving Cincinnati Financier Behind Penn Central-Mesa Alliance

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carl H. Lindner, the Cincinnati financier, likes to hand out index cards with neatly typed sayings. One of his favorites reads, "I don't understand balance sheets very well, but I do understand people very well."

Mr. Lindner perhaps understates his financial acumen. As founder and leader of American Financial Corp., he has long been considered shrewd in the business world. Now, as chairman of Penn Central Corp., he has apparently shown that sharpness again, leading Penn Central into Mesa Petroleum Co.'s battle for control of Gulf Oil Corp.

"The best way to describe Carl is as a money-maker," said a merger and acquisition specialist at a leading Wall Street firm, who asked not to be named. "He has the ability to look at something and to move quickly."

His latest move came last week, when Penn Central committed \$300 million to Mesa's bid to increase its Gulf holdings to more than 20 percent. In return, Penn Central will turn a quick profit or will have the first grab at some of Gulf's assets.

For all his financial sophistication, and a personal fortune estimated at \$250 million, Mr. Lindner, 63, sports a streak of Midwestern innocence. Not only does he hand out adages, he occasionally gives away 14-karat-gold cuff links that say, "Only in America," one of his favorite phrases, or "A.F.C. The impossible dream."

Last Christmas he threw a lavish gala for 7,000 American Financial employees, featuring the country-western singer Kenny Rogers, as well as bonuses of a week's pay and a promise of \$1,000 to every employee still with the company in five years.

Mr. Lindner, known for working 16-hour days, is basically a conservative and extremely private person. A Baptist who neither smokes nor drinks, he has refused to grant interviews to reporters for years. He took American Financial private in 1981, further diminishing the public scrutiny that he finds so distasteful.

A native of the Cincinnati area, he dropped out of school after the eighth grade — something he has always been sensitive about — to help pull the family's small dairy business through the 1930s. He and his two brothers eventually opened retail milk and ice cream stores and acquired some supermarkets.

In 1959, Mr. Lindner founded American Financial to diversify into the savings and loan business. Property, casualty and life insurance were added later and now account for more than 70 percent of American Financial's annual revenue of \$2.3 billion.

Revenue from the insurance business, as well as profits that reached about \$170 million last year, have given Mr. Lindner the money to do what many think he does best: invest in undervalued companies.

In recent years, Mr. Lindner's purchases have not encountered much hostility, though the stakes he takes are large: American Financial recently reported holding 31.1 percent of Penn Central, 45.4 percent of United Brands and 37.5 percent of Circle K Corp.

Penn Central's relationship with Mesa came about because Mr. Lindner is frequently more than a passive investor. In June, he agreed to serve as chairman of Penn Central, putting in one day a week as the previously bankrupt company sought investments for a growing cash hoard totaling more than \$300 million.

The result of Mr. Lindner's appointment came Wednesday, Mesa said it would lead in a group offering \$87.5 million for an additional 8.2 percent of Gulf's common shares, to raise its stake to 21.4 percent. At the same time, Mesa announced that it would receive a \$300-million investment from Penn Central, thus gaining new money and weight in its bid for Gulf.

But Mesa paid Penn Central handsomely for this, some analysts said. The subordinated debentures and preferred stock bought by Penn Central carried a healthy 14.4-percent interest rate. Penn Central also paid \$3 each for Mesa stock at \$18 a share for the next eight years.

But two other provisions made the transaction particularly attractive for Penn Central. If Mesa and its partners gain control of Gulf, Penn Central has first claim to certain Gulf assets. Penn Central derived about half its revenue last year from energy, and has plans to grow in that area.

If, however, Mesa ends up selling its Gulf shares, Penn Central can force Mesa to buy back the warrants at a profit of as much as \$30 million.

"They're taking cash and putting it to work in an opportunity that is vastly hedged relative to the downside risk," said Kemp Fuller Jr., an analyst with Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc., who has been recommending the purchase of Penn Central stock. "The immediate impact is a potentially greater return on their cash and marketable securities."

The decision to back Mesa's bid for Gulf was apparently not made hastily. Michael D. Brown, a managing director of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., said that his firm was hired as an advisor to the Mesa group "a couple of months ago" and that, by then, T. Boone Pickens Jr., Mesa's chairman, "had already had discussions with Carl about potential investments."

Nonetheless, Penn Central does not plan to follow the route of American Financial and buy major blocks of other companies, according to Keith M. Perkins, its vice president for public affairs.

"It's just an opportunistic investment that came along," he said. "Our main line of business is in the energy and technology fields, and we have to grow those businesses."

At American Financial, what distinguishes Mr. Lindner from others with similar investment strategies, such as Carl C. Icahn and Irwin L. Jacobs, is that he is more willing to stick with a company for the long haul.

In the case of Penn Central, for example, American Financial first started investing in 1980. His involvement with United Brands dates from 1974, and earlier this month he increased his stake to 45.4 percent from 29.3 percent.

"I think he's a very intelligent and astute investor," Mr. Icahn



Carl H. Lindner

said, "and he has a great deal of patience in waiting to find and realize the gap in what he buys and its true value."

Occasionally, Mr. Lindner does go for the quick profit. He reportedly increased his already major stake in Gulf & Western Industries after the death of its chairman, Charles G. Buhdorn, a year ago this month. At the time, the shares traded at \$20.25 to \$24.875. When American Financial sold a block of 7 million shares back to Gulf & Western last November, it collected \$29.25 a share — \$1.50 more than the market price at the time.

As another of Mr. Lindner's favorite cards says: "The harder I work, the luckier I get."

Jury Is Still Out on Apple's New Microcomputer

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — More than 600 business computer buyers put Apple Computer Inc.'s new Macintosh through its paces at a trade show here last week.

After 40 minutes on the machine, Robert Dieter, an executive of Home Federal Savings & Loan Association of San Diego, was still not sure which microcomputer maker would get the big order he expects to place for Home Federal's 160 branches. But, he said, "Whatever it is has to be easy to use, and this is easy to use." And he added, "I'm impressed."

Many industry analysts, however, say the jury is still out on the Macintosh. Some accuse Apple of arrogance in not making the Macintosh and its three sisters in the Lisa series compatible with International Business Machines' personal computer.

Apple may yet pay for that arrogance, analysts warn. Although more than 150 companies are writing software for the Macintosh, few programs are available now. And until they are developed, the product's success will remain in doubt.

Nonetheless, one month after Apple's chairman, Steven P. Jobs, introduced the machine before a cheering crowd of 2,600 at the company's annual meeting, it is clear to

many that the Macintosh appears to be on its way, at least, to a very big first year.

James McCamant, co-editor of the California Technology Stock Letter, estimates that Apple could sell as many as 500,000 Macintoshes by the end of September, the close of its fiscal year, if the company can make them that fast. He expects Apple's sales to climb to about \$1.5 billion, or more than 50 percent above last year's \$982.8 million.

Apple, however, is far more conservative about its prospects. A spokesman, Barbara Krause, declined to give production figures for Macintosh, but estimated that the company would sell 200,000 to 250,000 units by the end of the calendar year. Apple last week added a second shift to its highly automated production plant in Fremont, California, pushing its daily potential output to more than 2,000 units.

The enthusiasm building for the Macintosh has helped Apple recapture a bit of the momentum it lost to IBM last year, according to Infocorp, a research center in San Jose, California. It forecasts that Apple will finish 1984 with 25 percent of the market for desktop computers in the price range between \$1,000 and \$10,000. The Macintosh is priced at \$2,495. Apple's 25-percent market share

would compare, Infocorp said, with 27 percent for IBM. At the end of last year, IBM's share was 24 percent and Apple's 25 percent.

One thing in Apple's favor, analysts say, is the fact that sales of IBM's PCjr, which was introduced last Nov. 1, have disappointed some dealers. Many report excess inventories and are cautious about future orders.

Perhaps most surprising are the strong endorsements of the Macintosh by large dealers in business computers and dozens of consultants to major corporations, many of whom attended the Office Automation Conference here last week.

Don Tapscott, a computer systems consultant for Systems Group, which is based in Toronto, said, "It's poised for a stunning success."

The Macintosh does present problems for business users, he added. Its memory, at 128,000 characters, is too small to run multifunction programs such as the Lotus 1-2-3. Also, it does not include among its type fonts the 10-point style favored for business correspondence.

However, several companies are working on software improvements that promise to make the Macintosh highly appealing to businesses. At about six to nine months, Mr. Caswell said. There will be pro-



Steven P. Jobs

grams to manage several functions at once, including dialing telephone calls, contacting with existing computer systems and recalling and adding information from a variety of computer files, he said.

Many companies, after looking at the Macintosh, have concluded that the more powerful Lisa 2, with its greater memory and speed, is better than the Macintosh.

Seymour Mervin, president of Computerworks Inc. in Westport, Connecticut, said, "They are really 'Big Macs,' the 'Mac' for big business." The most expensive Lisa, the 2-10, carries a price tag of \$5,500.

Still, the Macintosh has the potential to succeed with big business as well as home users.

James H. Carlisle, president of Office of the Future Inc. in Gottenberg, New Jersey, and a consultant to First Boston Corp., Chase Manhattan Bank and Xerox Corp., said, "The information system directors at the Fortune 500 companies who are looking comparatively at technology will be hard-pressed to recommend the IBM PC for future purchases over the Macintosh and Lisa series if they haven't already adopted IBM as a standard."

Digital Watch Firms in Hong Kong Facing Crisis

United Press International

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's electronic watchmaking industry, the world's largest exporter of digital watches, is facing the possibility that almost half its members may fail before the end of the year because of changing fashion and market conditions.

Patrick Chau, director of the Hong Kong Watch Manufacturers' association, said about 150 of the estimated 1,000 digital plants closed last year as demand and profits sagged, and industry observers expect another 100 to 300 makers to close or switch sectors this year.

"It's going to be a difficult year," Mr. Chau said in an interview. "Some firms are going to have a

very tough time if they don't switch to other products."

In 1983, clock and watch exports totaled more than \$1 billion, nearly double the value of 1979 exports of \$558 million, using current exchange rates.

Liquid crystal display watches, as digital timepieces are called, first appeared on the market in 1971. At first expensive novelties, the watches became popular as prices dropped from \$100 to as little as \$1.

Hong Kong manufacturers and investors spotted the trend, and began exporting as the watch sales were booming.

Industry sources estimate that about 70 percent of the about 1,500 manufacturers were producing the

watches during the peak years between 1980 and 1983.

"The electronic watch industry grew very fast," Mr. Chau said. "The supporting industries — watchcases and straps — are already here and it's so easy to set up a factory quickly in Hong Kong."

The British colony also is only a few days by sea from Japan, which mass-produces the parts.

Because of these factors, output boomed. At one point in 1982, 100,000 digital watches a month were being produced.

The production glut drove down prices and cut profit margins to such an extent that undercapitalized companies began to fail.

"The price is below a dollar right now, and even though the items

may still be popular, a lot of people think it's too much trouble to handle them at that price," Mr. Chau said.

Moreover, he said, "It looks like the fashion trend is away from digital to quartz analog, or quartz watches with hands."

Industry analysts expect some of the stronger companies to keep up profit margins by increasing sales volume, since there is still a demand for the cheap timepieces.

Others will switch to quartz analog watchmaking or to other electronic products, especially telecommunications and sound reproduction equipment.

But for many of the weaker companies, failure is a matter of time.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 7,700
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 5,900

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	3M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	4M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	5M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	6M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	7M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	8M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	9M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	10M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	11M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	12M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00

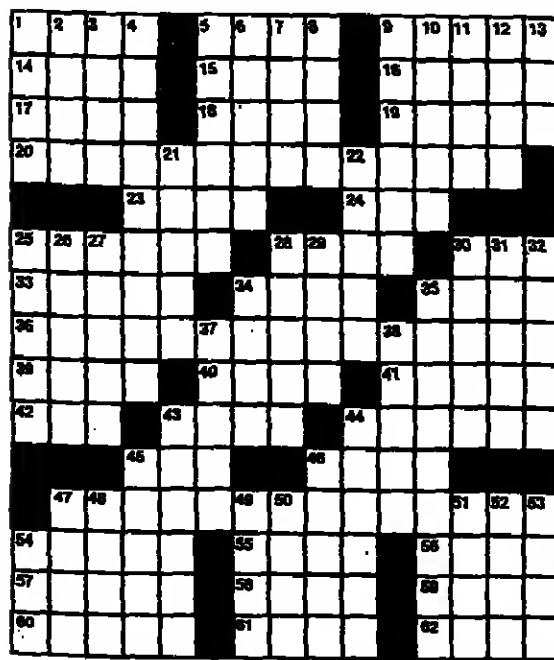
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	13M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	14M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	15M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	16M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	17M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	18M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	19M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	20M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	21M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	22M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	23M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	24M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	25M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	26M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	27M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	28M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	29M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	30M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	31M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	32M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	33M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	34M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	35M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	36M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	37M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	38M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	39M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	40M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	41M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	42M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	43M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	44M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	45M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	46M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	47M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	48M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	49M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	50M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	51M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	52M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00

12 Month	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	53M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	54M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	55M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	56M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	57M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	58M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	59M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	60M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	61M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	62M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	63M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	64M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	65M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	66M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	67M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	68M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
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12 1/2	12 1/2	74M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
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12 1/2	12 1/2	83M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	84M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	85M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
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12 1/2	12 1/2	87M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	88M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	89M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	90M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	91M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	92M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	93M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	94M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
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12 1/2	12 1/2	96M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
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12 1/2	12 1/2	98M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	99M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	100M	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+0.00



ACROSS

- 1 Staffs
5 Lowest female voice
9 Fawcett
14 Third of a Latin I trio
15 Go bankrupt
16 Frowl hungrily
17 New Delhi peeress
18 What a fullback hits
19 Highly skilled
20 Abrahams
21 Liddell story
22 Criticize mercilessly
24 The W.W. II post
25 Queen Anne's lace, e.g.
26 A Grant
30 Bandleader Brown
33 "... for destruction — also
34 City on the Danube
35 Angelus is one
36 Olympics sight
39 Lewis and Weems
40 Contiguous
41 "The One," Waugh novel
42 Madison Ave. products

DOWN

- 43 Small political group
44 Cringes
45 Whalers' get-together
46 Summer month in Meix
47 Linguistic
48 Creator of Purlough
49 Ten inside two pumps
50 Level
51 Untangle
52 "She Lovely?"
53 Wonder song
54 Study intensely
55 Ford scam
56 Scenery on Broadway
57 Towel insignia
1 Type of brandy
2 Oriental nursemaid
3 British nursemaid
4 Cooks in hot oil
5 Like a bobbing cork
6 Parishioner, to a pastor
7 Cans, in Canterbury
8 Butter's rival
9 Vulpine
10 Kind of wave
11 Especially
12 La Moka of the Casbah

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"AND I HAVE ANOTHER PAIR AT HOME JUST LIKE EM!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLACH
METHY
FLOAFY
TANIED

Answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FACET CHASE MUSTER BHALE

Answer: Many a "face" word is spoken between them — FALSE TEETH

WEATHER

Now arrange the dotted letters to form the weather words, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FACET CHASE MUSTER BHALE

Answer: Many a "face" word is spoken between them — FALSE TEETH

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Answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

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Answer: Many a "face" word is spoken between them — FALSE TEETH

WEATHER

Now arrange the dotted letters to form the weather words, as suggested by the above cartoon.

PEANUTS



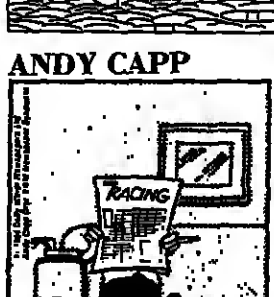
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

MADAME DE SEVIGNE:
A Life and Letters

By Frances Mossiker. 538 pp. \$22.95
Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Audrey C. Foote

FOR three centuries the letters of the Marquise de Sévigné have been relished for their charm, wit, dramatic anecdotes and vignettes of the Sun King's realm. But romantic readers have also searched them for answers to the puzzles of her life. Why did this rich aristocrat, so early widowed, never marry? Why did this doting mother neglect her lively affectionate son and yet write hundreds of extraordinary letters to a daughter regarded by most of their contemporaries as haughty and heartless?

Frances Mossiker, a Splendid Century specialist ("The Affair of the Poisons") has freshly translated Madame de Sévigné's letters, selecting and excerpting for the first time less for their literary or historical merit than for their psychological interest. These letters are interwoven with a thorough record of the events of her life; the result is a very revealing and often poignant biography which suggests some plausible answers to the perennial questions.

The first marriage did not set a good precedent: Henri de Sévigné had wit, grace, a title and lands in Brittany, but unique among the gallants of his time, he was immune to his wife's charm. He enjoyed boasting of that fact and of proving it in a series of flagrant liaisons. When this shabby career was cut short in a duel over a certain "Belle Lolo" the marquise was heartbroken—according to some biographers. But here we have letters in which she writes of her "calm and happy enough" first year of widowhood, and of her unfortunate experience in marriage; she even cynically remarks, "A young widow is not greatly to be pitied, she will enjoy being her own mistress—or changing masters."

Emerging from her Breton château in 1651, this young widow dazzled the town of Paris (this was before the court moved to Versailles) with her beauty, warmth and wit. She was praised by poets and sought by suitors, among them her lively cousin Count de Bussy, the heroic Marshal de Turenne and the powerful finance minister, Nicolas Fouquet. Though she em-

braced them all as friends, the only favors granted, apparently, were her loyalty and her letters. (Some were lucky enough to be both recipients and subjects of those letters, especially the otherwise unfortunate Fouquet, whose trial for treason and malversation is one of her most famous narratives.) It appears she was as reluctant to bestow her heart as her hand.

It has always been suggested that Madame de Sévigné's excessive passion and pain were somehow her less popular daughter's fault, but there is no basis for that here. Though her letters were lost, Françoise Marguerite was as conscientious a correspondent as her mother and, while reserved by nature, satisfactorily demonstrative in her letters. Their quarrels, either in print or in person during their infrequent but long visits to each other, quite clearly originate with the possessive, apprehensive mother, for all her wit and charm, she cannot refrain from begging her daughter to curb the count's ardor and his extravagance. And if the marquise was right, to dread the many debilitating pregnancies and the eventual bankruptcy, her warnings caused nothing but harm.

But why did Madame de Sévigné develop and sustain such a consuming and agonizing passion for a child so cool, intellectual, introverted, frail, self-sufficient in her happy marriage—and accept for beauty, so unlike her mother? To these questions, given no answers, great passions always seem illogical and inexplicable. They are painful and unfruitful, but sometimes there are marvelous by-products, usually in the arts. In her novel, "The Cambrail Galaxy," Cynthia Ozick has a character rephrase the classic judgment: "Madame de Sévigné's unreasonable passion for an undistinguished daughter had turned the mother's prose into high culture and historic treasure."

Audrey C. Foote is a critic and translator living in Washington. She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

A Robot Challenger for Rubik's Cube

The Associated Press

COLLEGE PLACE, Washington — The Battelle Northwest Laboratory has devised a robot, the Cubot, that solves Rubik's Cube in four minutes. It grasps the cube in two arms, rotating it to scan all six sides, and an optical camera that distinguishes color sends information to a computer brain for the solution.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

SINCE the 1920's, the most popular way to play the Ruy Lopez has been 9 P-KR3. The Lopez, a Brooklyn international master used, lets Nigel Short, a British international master, put pressure on the white center with 9... B-N5. The result of 12 P-KR3, BxN: 13 Q-R4, P-K3 was that White had the bishop-pair but a fragile, artificially isolated QP.

On 18 Q-R4, it would have been a blunder to play 18... NxQP since 19 B-K4, N5-N3; 20 Q-B3 would have cost Black a piece.

After 24 Q-R4: Black was in effect a pawn ahead since the white QNP's were doubled; he had a pawn preponderance in the center, but the white bishops were active and Black lacked the means to enforce... P-Q4.

Short could not play 24... N-K3? because 25 BxN, N-B5; 26 Q-K4, BxQ; 27 QxQ, BxQ; 28 B-K4, N-K7; 29 K-B1, N-K6; 30 BxR, N-N1; 31 B-B4, N-N6; 32 R-K2 would have cost him a pawn.

After 26... R-K1, Short was finally threatening to win with 41 QxPch, K-B4; 42 would be answered by

28... B-B1, winning a piece. But Benjamin got in the first blow with 27 BxPch!; KxB; 28 Q-B4ch.

Now 28... N5-Q4 could have been met by 29 Q-N3, K-N1; 30 R-N7, QxR; 31 QxNch, K-R1; 32 Q-B7, R-KN1; 33 N-N6, making Black's defense doubtful. For example, 33... QxQ; 34 P-Q6, Q-N2; 35 NxR, P-R6; 36 R-KB1 (35... P-N7; 36 R-KB1; 37 R-KB1; 38 R-KB1; 39 R-KB1; 40 R-KB1; 41 R-KB1; 42 R-KB1; 43 R-KB1; 44 R-KB1; 45 R-KB1; 46 R-KB1; 47 R-KB1; 48 R-KB1; 49 R-KB1; 50 R-KB1; 51 R-KB1; 52 R-KB1; 53 R-KB1; 54 R-KB1; 55 R-KB1; 56 R-KB1; 57 R-KB1; 58 R-KB1; 59 R-KB1; 60 R-KB1; 61 R-KB1; 62 R-KB1; 63 R-KB1; 64 R-KB1; 65 R-KB1; 66 R-KB1; 67 R-KB1; 68 R-KB1; 69 R-KB1; 70 R-KB1; 71 R-KB1; 72 R-KB1; 73 R-KB1; 74 R-KB1; 75 R-KB1; 76 R-KB1; 77 R-KB1; 78 R-KB1; 79 R-KB1; 80 R-KB1; 81 R-KB1; 82 R-KB1; 83 R-KB1; 84 R-KB1; 85 R-KB1; 86 R-KB1; 87 R-KB1; 88 R-KB1; 89 R-KB1; 90 R-KB1; 91 R-KB1; 92 R-KB1; 93 R-KB1; 94 R-KB1; 95 R-KB1; 96 R-KB1; 97 R-KB1; 98 R-KB1; 99 R-KB1; 100 R-KB1; 101 R-KB1; 102 R-KB1; 103 R-KB1; 104 R-KB1; 105 R-KB1; 106 R-KB1; 107 R-KB1; 108 R-KB1; 109 R-KB1; 110 R-KB1; 111 R-KB1; 112 R-KB1; 113 R-KB1; 114 R-KB1; 115 R-KB1; 116 R-KB1; 117 R-KB1; 118 R-KB1; 119 R-KB1; 120 R-KB1; 121 R-KB1; 122 R-KB1; 123 R-KB1; 124 R-KB1; 125 R-KB1; 126 R-KB1; 127 R-KB1; 128 R-KB1; 129 R-KB1; 130 R-KB1; 131 R-KB1; 132 R-KB1; 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SPORTS

Navratilova Staying High and Dry

By Jane Gross

NEW YORK — Virginia Wade's eyes crinkled and she smiled as she observed last week that Martina Navratilova "doesn't even sweat, except for maybe one little wet patch on her back."

Wade seemed to be joking, yet as she spoke all her companions focused on the quarterfinal match at the U.S. Women's Indoor tennis championships. Sure enough, deep into the second set against Pam Casale, the world's No. 1 player was dry as a bone.

After years of being regarded as a physically superior but emotionally jittery player who fell apart in the middle of matches and wept after losses, Navratilova has become the most dominant player on the women's circuit and, some would argue, in the history of the game. Her training techniques, supervised by a retinue of experts and designed with a computer's analysis, have produced "ironic woman" headlines and added to her aura of invincibility.

Her domination has been almost complete since 1982, when she moved ahead of Chris Evert Lloyd and began widening the gap between them. In 1982, Navratilova won 90 of 93 matches and 15 of 18 tournaments, losing only to Evert, Pam Shriver and Sylvia Hanika. Last year, she lost only once in 87 matches and 17 tournaments, to Kathy Horvath in the French Open.

The Women's Tennis Association has kept year-by-year records only since 1973, but it is doubtful that anyone has ever won 99 percent of the time, as Navratilova did in the 1983 season, which ends officially this week with a tournament here.

In two tournaments this year, she has already lost a match, to Hana Mandlikova, yet there is no significant feeling of hope or confidence among her opponents.

"I don't think anyone has ever played as good as she is right now," said Wade, after winning only two games from Navratilova in a 47-minute match at the U.S. Indoor in East Hanover, New Jersey.

An informal survey of players at the tournament indicated that Navratilova's overwhelming success had intimidated almost everyone else in the field. It is not just that she wins, but how — steamrolling through matches of less than an hour and rarely losing as many as half a dozen games. Most of her colleagues said they approach a match with her hoping only to win enough games to escape embarrassment.

"It's nice to know I'm getting that kind of respect," said Navratilova, who still smarts from a lack of recognition earlier in her career. "But I can't go into a match thinking I've got it made because they're lying down and playing dead."

Evert, who inspired the same reaction in the mid-1970s but has lost to Navratilova in their last eight meetings (including the weekend's straight-sets final), said: "A lot of the players, maybe 98 percent, go out there just wanting to get two or three games. When one player dominates, the others lose confidence. They lose before they walk on the court and they stop working as hard."

"I'm not at that point. I still feel I can give her a good match and beat her. But there's only so many times you can get drummed by a person before they get the psychological edge."

Commented Shriver, the world's No. 3 player: "I know I've been guilty of going out just hoping for a respectable shot. Except for five or six times in my life, I always thought I could win a match — against anybody — and the few times I haven't, it's been against Martina."

Diane Desfor, who quit the tour in 1981 and is now a public relations official for the women's circuit, said: "Nobody should go out there thinking, 'I hope I don't lose love and love,' but

that's the attitude. I remember when Chris was winning all her matches, players went out just to win a game. But with Chris, you could lose love and love and it would take a long time — there were rallies, you got to hit the ball. Martina doesn't give you that chance."

The serve-and-volley players, such as Shriver, have the best chance to succeed against Navratilova, but there are fewer of them these days. "Nobody plays her right," said Billie Jean King. "We need more net rushers. Kathy Jordan and Jo Durie try to play her right within what they've got. Who else? Pam? Hana? Chris got all the kids to play her way. It's the worst way to beat Martina, and Chris is the only one who plays it at a level to do that."

JoAnne Russell, the only one other than Evert who said she played Navratilova expecting to win, observed that she would not be as confident if she were a baseliner.

"Imagine how it preys on your psyche if you're a baseliner and you can't win a rally," she said. "What's left? You have no guns. All you can hope for is a great day with your passing shots."

Navratilova agreed. "A good serve-and-volleyer is more dangerous to me than somebody who plays at the baseline," she said. "It worked for Chris because she made fewer errors than anybody else, but now I'm not making them either."

The ease of her victories has not affected Navratilova's drive. "I'm having too much fun hitting the ball and working on my game," she said. "I'm thinking too much on the court to be bored, regardless of the score."

Nancy Lieberman, the former collegiate basketball star who is Navratilova's companion, said: "We approach it that people are trying to take something away from her, trying to take away her title, and she has to make them wish they didn't have to play her."



Martina Navratilova

It's nice to know I'm getting that kind of respect.

Lockridge Wins Title With 1st-Round KO

The Associated Press

BEAUMONT, Texas — Rocky Lockridge ended Roger Mayweather's reign as World Boxing Association junior lightweight champion Sunday night with a devastating overhand right knockout punch 1 minute and 31 seconds into the first round of their scheduled 15-round title fight.

Lockridge, who weighed pounds 128½ (58.3 kilograms) stepped inside a Mayweather left jab and threw a perfect, short right that sent the champion sprawling face forward. Mayweather rose to his knees, but was unable to beat referee Larry Roza's count. He was assisted by two ringside doctors and his handlers to a stool but was still dazed several minutes after the bout.

Lockridge, 25, improved his record to 33-3 with 27 knockouts. Mayweather, 22, who weighed in at the 130-pound limit, suffered his first loss in an 18-bout career.

"I was more amazed than the people watching the fight," said the new champion. "I was jabbing and got inside on him. I threw a little shot to the body and then I just came over with the right hand."

"I just anticipated a very classical fight," Lockridge said. "He would box and stay away from me and just outpoint me. Unfortunately, he just wanted to slug with me right off the bat and just came right to me."

"The first round is always a cold round and it's anybody's at that point," said Mayweather. "I got caught cold probably because I had such a long layoff" — six months. "I was rusty but yet I didn't feel rusty. You always think that you're more prepared than you are at that point. So I don't really have any excuses. He just caught me quickly."

Lockridge had lost a pair of 15-round decisions to WBA featherweight champion Eusebio Pedraza in two prior title fights.

The fight was Lockridge's first as a junior lightweight after a long campaign as a featherweight.

His first loss to Pedraza in October 1980 ended in a split verdict for the champion. The second, in April of last year, was a unanimous decision for Pedraza.

Mayweather won the title from Sammy Serrano in January 1983 and defended successfully twice.

Cutting Through a Code

By Jim Murray

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In a recent issue of Time magazine, writer John Leo dealt with one of the intriguing problems of our day: how to read your newspaper. The trick is to cut right through the code words, to decipher the real meaning behind the surface prose.

For instance, he quotes Richard Cohen of The Washington Post, who recalls his indoctrination into the arts and mysteries of journalism-speak when he was a young cub sent out to interview a lawyer who had always been identified in print as "ruddy-faced." The man, reported Cohen, was "woozily abusive" and given to lurching about unsteadily. "Cohen instantly realized the real meaning of ruddy-faced is drunk."

That's the way the headline crumbles. Leo cites other instances of a spiritual malaise wherein the typewriter just seems to ink in its own cliché without conscious effort on the part of the writer. The Middle East is "strife-torn," Leo says — unless peace breaks out, when it becomes "much-troubled."

And then there are readers in the United States who think the right title of the group is "The Outlawed Irish Republican Army."

Individuals get labeled with similar buzzwords, "imposing." Leo points out, means just what it says when it is applied to a man. Applied to a woman, it means battax.

"Missions" are always "fact-finding," panels are "blue-ribbon" and the chips always "fall where they may."

Sports is no less guilty. You need a lexicon to unravel the common meaning of most words you read, Leo says.

Controversial: A guy who is a pain to the team, the league, the press and probably his wife.

Transition

BASEBALL

MONTREAL — Traded All-Star, first baseman, to San Francisco for Fred Breining, pitcher, and a player to be named later.

HOCKEY

MONTREAL — Recalled Mike McPhee left winger, from New Scotland of the American Hockey League.

Inspirational: The guy can't play, but makes a lot of noise.

Momentum: Applied to whichever team just scored.

Erudite: A player who knows what state he's in at the moment although not necessarily his capital.

Outspoken: A bully.

Grizzled: Senile.

Faesty: Leo says it signifies any person the journalist considers too short (in his case, anybody under 5-foot-6) and not dead, but in sports it indicates a guy who is indefatigably rude. And, of course, Leo notes that nobody over 6 feet is ever "faesty."

On paper, the best: A team sure to lose. Nobody ever needed a piece of paper to prove that the 1927 Yankees should win it. You need paper for the Cleveland Indians.

Temperamental: Crazy.

Rollingback: Drunk.

Unassuming: Boring.

His own man: A guy no one else can stand.

Hates to lose: Usually a hypocrite. Hates to strike out. His real attitude: the team is on its own.

Talent-loaded in the conference: Cheaters.

Gutty: Your team.

Cocky: Their team.

Perennial powerhouse: A team you don't like, usually "Notre Dame."

Potential: Something that never comes. Nobody, but nobody, ever said Willie Mays had "potential." You either have it right from the start or you never get it.

Heady: A guy who knows how many outs there are at any given moment.

Intense competitor: Sociopath. John Dillinger was an intense competitor. So was Hitler.

Articulate: Reserved for people who surprise you that they can talk.

Ill-starred: Any team that repeatedly finds a way to lose. Ill-prepared is closer.

As long as you know that the source of a "clubhouse rumor" is usually one of the bartender and "word around the league" is something you hope happens and you understand that "hype" is the other guy's story, not yours, you are ready for the season. You are also a certified cynic.

We all know what a cynic is. He's a guy who won't believe your lies.

Orioles Gross and Underwood Happy to Be Smaller Fish in a Bigger Pond

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Veterans know what kids seldom understand: It's steeper to play the cymbal in a symphony than to be the band leader in a school band.

That's why Wayne Gross and Jim Underwood are as delighted as children in a toy store this spring. They would rather be peripheral players of the world champion Baltimore Orioles than central cymbals with the mundane Oakland Athletics.

In the minors, you can dream out all-star teams and million-dollar deals. When you hit 32A in a Pacific Coast League, as Gross did, or strike out a man an inning, as Underwood did one year Reading, Pennsylvania, you're entitled to fantasies.

Eventually, however, every player learns his true place within his smoochy world. After that insight comes, a veteran longs to be own not for what he hopes to be for what he is. He wants manageable work at which he can excel

and a calm appreciation for his peers.

For Gross and Underwood, the star track wasn't the right track. Their lessons in baseball humility well learned, they are now ready for restored pride.

Gross's eight-year career batting average is .235 — the kind of stat that can cost you your Major League Baseball Players Association union card, especially if, when you dive for a ground ball at third base, people feel the urge to yell, "Timber!"

"I've never been real stuck on myself," says Gross, acquired by the Orioles in a trade for Tim Lincecum. "Early in my career, I had a reputation as a bad third baseman. That's because I was a bad third baseman. When Clete Boyer came to Oakland as a coach, I said, 'Hello, Mr. Boyer. Nice to meet you. I can't play third base. Will you please play third base?'"

In 10 seasons, pitcher Underwood's won-lost record is 85-87 with a 3.90 earned-run average.

"When I became a free agent last winter, the interest in me was not

tremendous," understates the left-hander. As soon as he heard the Orioles had even the slightest interest in him, he told his agent, "Let's give it everything we've got to go there — even if 27 teams bid for me, Baltimore would be my first choice."

Early in their careers, these men might have felt slighted by their current roles. Now, Gross's face brightens when he discusses all the grubby odd jobs he can do, just as Underwood speaks with pride about his handyman abilities.

For instance, Gross is carrying three gloves in spring training. His main task is to playcatch with good-fellows, no-hit Todd Cruz at third base and even as a third-string catcher. "I can give Eddie Murray a day off so he can kick back and relax," says Gross. "Or if they know I can catch, it might give Altonbi an extra [pinch-hitting] move in the late innings because he knows he's got another body if he needs it."

Underwood is hoping to fill the ninth spot on a nine-man pitching staff by "doing some of everything. I've never had a sore arm in my life. I can pitch long relief, give Tippy Martinez a day off in short relief or spot start in an emergency."

These men know about the nearly amazing transformations that have happened to pliant journey-men when they arrived in Baltimore in recent years. Much like Underwood, Steve Stone had a losing career record; in his second year as an Oriole, Stone won 25 games and a Cy Young award.

John Lowenstein's career figures once looked much like Gross's, but for the past four years, Lowenstein has been one of the most productive hitters per at-bat in baseball.

Something good happens to a player when he can perform within himself, avoid embarrassment, stop having nightmares about his flaws. Gross and Underwood know that. They've seen the other side of the game. Last season, they were fairly important parts of the A's. That's the part of the reason Oakland lost 88 games.

The A's asked Gross to bat in the heart of the lineup, even cleanup at

times. He hated it, going 3-for-100 in one stretch. Oakland asked Underwood to relieve 36 times and start 15 games. All it brought him was disappointment.

From being underqualified for their roles, the former A's may now be a tad overqualified — a comfortable situation.

Gross knows he'll not be asked to face those nasty curve-balling lefties who throw him into slumps. With Baltimore, he won't have to play every day for a sweltering month or tough it out with injuries. Instead, he can bat seventh and feed off the fastballs right pitchers throw after straining their arms with curves so Cal Ripken, Murray, Lowenstein and Ken Singleton.

"My whole career, I've felt like I was the guy who should be doing it — 'Got to do it,'" Gross said. "And a lot of times, I wasn't doing it. It's tough on a streak hitter like me. I'll hit seven homers in a week, then I won't hit one for the next month and a half. Here, I can relax and just do my job."

The Orioles know the value of their Jim Dwyers and Joe Nolans, so they already sense the improvement that Gross and Underwood could provide.

"This Gross is a hard player.



Wayne Gross

Unhappy at Oakland in 1983.

He'll get his face dirty at third base and he has the power to hit 15 or more homers," says Manager Altobelli. "Underwood balances the hell out of the bullpen. We'd have two lefties and two righties."

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Pittsburgh Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Islanders	29	22	2	89	79
NY Rangers	35	21	0	78	55
Washington	36	24	4	76	242
Philadelphia	32	30	7	75	21
Pittsburgh	13	44	4	76	284
New Jersey	12	45	3	31	107

Adams Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	40	10	6	258	111
Boston	38	14	0	275	211
Quebec	34	22	7	239	219
Montreal	29	25	6	245	226
Hartford	22	32	9	225	282

Campbell Conference

Norris Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Minnesota	31	27	8	277	277
Detroit	35	22	7	240	261
Chicago	34	30	5	220	245
St. Louis	32	32	7	227	264
Toronto	21	35	8	229	299

Smythe Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	46	14	5	327	265
Calgary	27	22	17	242	257
Winnipeg	24	27	10	269	288

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	24	35	7	255	270
Los Angeles	19	33	12	209	254

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	24	35	7	255	270
San Francisco	19	33	12	209	254

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	24	35	7	255	270
San Francisco	19	33	12	209	254

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	24	35	7	255	270
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W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
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W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	24	35	7	255	270
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W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	24	35	7	255	270
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W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	24	35	7	255	270
San Francisco	19	33	12	209	254

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	24	35	7	255	270
San Francisco	19	33	12	209	254

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	24	35	7	255	270
San Francisco	19	33	12		

